

YEARLY SAVINGS
OF \$2,000,000,000
SOUGHT IN COAL

Declared Possible With General Use of Methods Now Practiced by Some

FURNACE LOSS LINKED
WITH MINING WASTES

Distribution Economies Also Urged Through Mergers and Abolition of Cross-Hauls

Recurring coal strikes—such as the one which has been under way for six months in a large section of the American bituminous fields—are a challenge to the Nation to remove fundamentally unsatisfactory conditions in one of its key industries. To contribute to a better understanding of the problems, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing a series of articles, discussing the underlying problems in this industry, of which the following is the fourth.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Henry Ford comes as near to knowing how to eat his cake and have it, too, as anybody who owns a coal mine in the United States. As is fairly well known, Mr. Ford manufactures automobiles, and for this purpose he needs steel. To make steel, Mr. Ford needs coke. Coke comes from soft coal. But coke—and here is the point—is only one of the by-products of ordinary soft coal; the other by-products are numerous and valuable. Many of the manufacturers who unite to produce the 50,000,000 tons of coke used annually in the United States, let the other by-products escape, but that is just what Henry Ford does not do.

In four minutes the Ford coking plant converts a ton of bituminous coal into:

- 8000 cubic feet of gas
- 10 gals. of gasoline
- 20 lbs. of ammonium sulphate
- 30 gals. of crude light oil
- 3 gals. of creosote oil
- 2 gals. of crude lubricating oil
- 10 lbs. of grease
- 1500 lbs. of coke

Bearing on Coal Strike
Mr. Ford manages to get his coke and his by-products, too. What he, with other progressive industrialists, do with their coal is just what Henry Ford does not do.

The root of the difficulty in the soft coal business, which Herbert Hoover has called "the worst functioning industry in the country," is overproduction and waste. If all manufacturers used their coal efficiently the Nation would be saved an enormous bill for wastage that is passed on to the consumer in the cost of manufactured articles. Furthermore, and more particularly, by reducing demand, such savings would lower prices and drive out of production the less efficient and more expensive mines—a surplus which today chatters the industry.

But the fact is that few coal users have adopted such methods. The common saying is that coal is too cheap to be economized. Official figures have already shown that present methods of mining soft coal leave at least one ton in the ground for every two tons taken out. The same tale of waste is carried on in the use of the coal—be it put after it is mined.

The old-fashioned beehive oven, which is used in coking, does not save the by-products of coal. Of 50,000,000 tons of coke produced annually, about one-half still comes from beehive ovens. This condition persists even in the face of the

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Art Galleries Race
for National Honors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago
ART museums are not usually found racing each other, but that is just what is going on between the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Chicago Art Institute. It is not a race for art treasures, however, but for attendance records.

For five or six years the attendance at both has held close to the 1,000,000 mark, honors being divided. On Labor Day Chicago went 2000 ahead of New York, the Metropolitan having 6435 guests, while the Chicago gallery was visited by 8763, which fact was duly published. But New York does not admit defeat, and new figures will doubtless be forthcoming.

Geneva Draws
Nearer Accord
on Trade RulesProvisional Agreement on
Two Articles of Convention
Is Reached

BY SPECIAL CABLE

GENEVA, Oct. 29.—The conference for the abolition of trade prohibitions and restrictions, which is in session here, has reached a provisional agreement concerning articles four and five of the draft convention, which refer respectively to normal and abnormal exceptions which should be permitted in an agreement.

After a long discussion in subcommittee a provisional agreement has also been reached concerning the definition of material which should come under the heading of national defense. The result is that there is now hope that a convention may be signed by the delegates of the conference next week, which will finally be ratified by the governments concerned. In this way a certain number of prohibitions and restrictions will, it is believed, be removed, which will not only assist in a revival of trade but will improve the political relations of the states, economic restrictions being frequent causes of international friction.

Tariff Nomenclature
Meanwhile, the committee of experts appointed by the League of Nations to draw up a plan for the establishment of a unified tariff-nomenclature has now finished its labor. And difficult as the task of simplifying and co-ordinating tariff headings and subheadings proved to be, the experts have succeeded in devising a scheme which offers, for the five countries which took part in this conference, a framework in which it is possible to group all the goods and wares in which they are interested.

What is possible for Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Czechoslovakia should also be possible for other countries, for these countries are typical of the examples of the industrial and agricultural development of Europe.

The scheme prepared by the committee divides tariff nomenclature into 20 sections and 95 headings. Under the 20 sections are grouped categories and wares forming the object of transactions from raw materials to manufactured and finished wares.

Model for Other States
The classification, moreover, is established on a simple logical basis, and the scientific clarity of this nomenclature will greatly facilitate customs administration and business generally. It will now be for the economic committee of the League to examine the report of the experts and to communicate their view of its value to the governments concerned.

The general opinion is that the work achieved by the experts in simplifying tariff nomenclature will be adopted not only by the five countries, but will afford a model for other states.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE DROPS
FOREIGN LANGUAGE COURSES

New Trend in Education Marked by Substitution of Economics and History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Action regarded by educators throughout the country as marking a revolution in education has just been taken by Case School of Applied Science in discontinuing the teaching of foreign languages. Dr. C. S. Howe, president, announces that the school, known as one of the Nation's leading engineering colleges, will substitute for the language courses fuller instruction in economics, history of civilization and history of natural science.

"We have discontinued the teaching of foreign languages after a careful study of the needs of our students and alumni," Dr. Howe said. "We sent letters to all of our former students and asked them if they had found any need in their businesses for the foreign languages they had learned here. The answer was a universal 'no.'"

"We will teach our students economics, to prepare them for the executive positions in big corporations that so many are called on to

Rail Merger in Northwest
Will Help All, Backers Feel

Lines Would Manufacture Own Equipment—New Industries Would More Than Offset Payroll Losses, They Say

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The building up of a self-contained system, including the purchase of raw materials, the manufacture of all equipment and the expenditure of its payroll money in the Northwest, is contemplated by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways in their plan of unification, according to testimony offered before the Interstate Commerce Commission here.

A statement issued jointly by Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern, and Charles D. Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific, declared that the development of new industries as a sequel to the merger would more than offset the payroll loss resulting from a curtailment of shop activities.

The manufacture of locomotives and freight cars on a big scale is included in the program outlined by the two railway chiefs. The plan contemplates the building of some 40 locomotives each year, at a cost

FLOOD CONTROL
RIGHT-OF-WAY
IS DEMANDED

Pointed Out That Active
Effort Is Needed to Obtain
Legislation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Right of way must be given flood control in the coming Congress and the South must take every advantage of an opportunity that may never come again, is the gist of the meeting of the two-day session of the Southern States Republican League here.

"When anyone takes a billion dollars out of the United States Treasury for anything," said Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, "they are going to have to show some mighty good reason for it, and it can't be done without a vast amount of hard work and interested effort. The South will never have another chance like the present one to obtain the enactment of flood control legislation, and the whole purpose may fall unless every ounce of available support is brought to bear."

Mr. Reid, who is chairman of the House Flood Control Committee, said that the South needs to take more interest in a national flood control program to insure its adoption by the Government.

"The North must be made to understand and to appreciate the true situation, and this cannot be accomplished without an intensive activity on the part of the South. Get out and work if you want to be successful," he said.

The league voted to authorize its president, Charles U. Gordon of Greenville, Miss., to appoint a committee to aid in securing the passage of flood control legislation by Congress. Another resolution thanked President Coolidge for his prompt attention in providing relief.

While several speakers indicated they believed the meeting ought to advance some plans for relief, the league endorsed the policy of awaiting the report of the United States Army engineers before taking action. John M. Parker, former Governor of Louisiana, expressed the belief that Federal Department engineers would put forward practical plans which the valley should support.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who was to speak, but could not attend, said word that he favored a permanent flood control plan, on an unending and lasting scale, with the best available expert ability, so that the job could be done thoroughly.

Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, said that protecting the 10,000,000 acres in the Mississippi Valley lowlands was a greater engineering problem than a combination of all the irrigation projects in the West so far undertaken, and declared it was even greater than the construction of the Panama Canal.

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"We will teach our students economics, to prepare them for the executive positions in big corporations that so many are called on to

of \$80,000 each, involving a total of \$3,200,000. In addition, the construction of 2000 freight cars, at a cost of \$2250 each, would bring the total expenditure to \$4,500,000, they stated.

"The two Northern lines will be spending in the Northwest a total of \$7,700,000 in building of engines and cars alone," Mr. Budd said. "At present that money is spent in the East."

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Lindbergh Airplane
Wins World Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Diego, Calif.
BECAUSE of the international popularity of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his airplane, the Spirit of St. Louis, orders for duplicates of the Lindbergh craft have been received by a local manufacturer from Japan, Greece and Brazil. Inquiries have also been received from several British colonies, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay.

Greece has ordered planes for the use of the Ministries of War and Marine, while the five Latin-American countries will use them for public and air mail use.

Music Strikes a Common Chord



CHINESE ORCHESTRA WITH NATIVE INSTRUMENTS
Joseph Woo, at Left, Jackson Mah, in Center, and Lee S. Yush, Right, Contributed a Picturesque Bit at the Festival of Nations Held in Boston. They Were Folk Dances and Orchestras of Other Nationalities as Well, and the Whole Did Much to Bring Racial Amities into Closer Relation.

CO-OPERATION
WITH MEXICO
IS MORROW AIM

New Envoy Tells President
Calles of Hopes for Adjustment of Problems

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The first official words of the new United States Ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow, to President Calles when received in formal audience were to express the hope that through co-operation a mutually satisfactory solution would be found for the problems confronting the two countries and that adjustment of outstanding issues would be made with that dignity and mutual respect which should mark the international relations of two sovereign and independent states.

In the presence of his Cabinet and many high officials and other prominent persons President Calles greeted Mr. Morrow in the ambassadorial reception salon. Mr. Morrow's formal remarks upon presenting his credentials were:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to formally make known to you that the President of the United States of America has appointed me Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to your Government. I hereby present to your excellency the letters of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Sherrill, and at the same time my letters of credence."

"I enter upon my duties with a full consciousness of the honor which my Government has conferred on me in entrusting to my hands the representation of its interests in this great neighboring state."

"I welcome the opportunity of co-operating with your excellency in finding a mutually satisfactory solution of the problems with which our own countries are now faced. It is my earnest hope that, animated by a common desire to promote the welfare of the united Mexican states and the United States of America, we shall not fail to adjust outstanding questions with that dignity and mutual respect which should mark the international relationship of two sovereign and independent states."

Several high officials of the Mexican Foreign Office and a troop of cavalry of the presidential guard served as an escort of honor to conduct Mr. Morrow to the national palace, where the audience was held.

Mr. Morrow was accompanied by the entire staff of the American Embassy. The Mexican military band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" as Mr. Morrow entered the palace.

Constantinople Deserted
as Officials Take Census

Streets, Free of Pedestrians, Give Chauffeurs Scope to
Drive 60 Miles an Hour—People Pass Time Away
in Friendly Gossip

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEPHONE FROM HALEX

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—For the first time since the Turks conquered Constantinople nearly 500 years ago, a real census was taken yesterday. Trams, trains, ferries and all other forms of transport were stopped. Ordinarily on Friday, Turkish shops selling perishable goods are open, but yesterday everything was closed. The inhabitants were confined to their houses threatened with severe punishment if they dared to go out.

Six thousand five hundred officials made house to house visits, registering every occupant. Apart from these the only persons with permission to circulate were those necessary to assure the electric light, telephone and telegraph services and foreign journalists.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in a walk round the town, found that it had the appearance of being asleep. People were forced to keep to their houses, passing the time in gossiping from window to window, and from every other house one heard gramophones and pianos playing. Chauffeurs of automobiles used by census officials drove through the deserted streets at 60 miles an hour.

Thursday night the market places were crowded more than ever before, and many provision shops were completely sold out at an early hour. Police, gendarmes and municipal agents were posted at every corner, and in case of fire they were to inform the fire station.

A tremendous rush for the streets was anticipated when the enforced confinement was over.

RADICALS DECIDE
AGAINST UNION

French Political Situation May Be Altered—Warning Note Is Voiced

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The French Radical Party which is holding its congress has decided against the continuance of the policy of national union. This does not mean necessarily the immediate dissolution of the Poincaré Government. Doubtless it will be allowed to carry on. But it means that at the elections next May, the Radicals will, as in 1924, make a political alliance with the Socialists. Certainly in many local cases the Radicals and the Moderates may work together, for the resolution passed by the Radical Party is, as usual, couched in the vaguest language.

Yet its general purport and the purport which is commonly accepted is a renunciation of the method which alone saved France from complete destruction after two years of Radical-Socialist policy. Warning voices were raised in the Congress. Henry Franklin-Bouillon, chairman of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, insisted on the dangers of association with the Socialists, and when the resolution was passed, he and his friends left the hall singing the national anthem, the Marseillaise.

Joseph Caillaux has been particularly prominent in the proceeding. He makes it clear that his chief interest is foreign politics. He expressed himself strongly against nationalist pride and in the interests of peace. He asserted that it was necessary to accept the sacrifices and evacuations which might be necessary. Close observers lay stress on these utterances, believing that the elections will be fought on the issue of a Franco-German rapprochement.

Racial Groups Meet in Festival
to Symbolize World-Wide Unity

Many Nationalities Visualize International Consciousness of America—Pageant and Tableaux Depict Universal Peace

Visualizing a belief that America is pioneering toward realization of an international consciousness and world-wide human unity, a Festival of Nations, in which many racial groups participated, was held in Boston under the auspices of the League of Neighbors, an international organization whose expressed objective is "the realization of peace and brotherhood through understanding and neighborliness between people

of all races, nationalities, classes and creeds."

Participating in the festival were groups of Finns, Latvians, Scots, Russians, Germans, Swedes, Syrians, Chinese, Afro-Americans, Greeks, Italians, Swiss, East Indians and others, all of which joined in a great pageant and through national anthems and folk songs, folk dances, instrumental music, rhythmic drills, tableaux and other distinctive activities indicated the character of their international contributions in American life.

Six bands and four orchestras, which included a three-piece Chinese orchestra playing upon native instruments, took part in the pageant, while exhibit booths displayed the output, the industrial products and the cultural contributions of the many groups.

In speaking of the progress of the movement, Charles F. Weller, international executive of the league, who

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

NEW STEEL ERA
DUE, DECLARES
C. M. SCHWAB

Says Costly Competition
Must Give Way to Improved Methods

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Denouncing costly competition, Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, addressing the Iron & Steel Institute, of which he has just been made president to succeed Judge Elbert H. Gary, indicated a new move in the steel industry in the selling and distribution end.

"The next great move of the steel industry," said Mr. Schwab, "must be the proper and economic distribution and selling of its product."

"I do not mean to say that we have anything in view that is not in strict conformity with the regulations and laws of the country—that must always be fundamental in this institution—but I do say that destructive competition in an industry as large as ours for the sole purpose of gaining a position in society is ill-advised and costly."

A bright forecast of business conditions was made by Mr. Schwab, who declared that a great improvement in conditions has been evidenced in the steel trade during the last few weeks.

"The anticipations of better business in the future are gradually being realized," Mr. Schwab said. "In 1926 when the United States made 2,600,000 tons of steel, I believed it was going to grow. It doubled in the next 10 years and doubled each succeeding 10 years until today, for the fifth time, it has doubled and we are making over 40,000,000 tons of steel."

In my wildest optimism I never was more optimistic than the facts warranted. Whatever the conditions may come at times and whatever lack of business, I still feel that the forward and onward trend in the development of our business is assured."

"There is one thing that we must never forget and that is that Judah Gary was the founder of the Iron and Steel Institute," he said. "If he never did anything else, that should be regarded as a monument to what he has accomplished for American industry and American business ethics and conditions."

GERMANS MOVE
TOWARD TREATY
WITH THE POLES

BY WIRELESS

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The first step toward a resumption of Polish-German negotiations for a commercial treaty, which had been interrupted for many months was taken by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, when he discussed with the Polish Minister in Berlin the commercial relations between the two countries.

One of the principal obstacles to be overcome on the German side is the opposition of the farmers to the importation of Polish hogs and potatoes. The land barons' position is a very strong one at present, since their interests are protected by the German Nationalist who almost hold a majority in the Cabinet.

Poland's threat of raising its tariffs on goods coming from countries with which it has not concluded a commercial treaty, and the constant pressure exercised on the German Government by an industry which needs the Polish market, however, is gradually wearing down the opposition of the farmers.

GERMANS DENY
ARTIFICIAL DEFICIT

BY WIRELESS

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—Dr. Köpfer, Minister of Finance; Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, and Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, are now busy discussing the German budget for next year.

Dr. Köpfer, in a statement to the foreign press yesterday, emphasized the Reich's intention of living up to its obligations under the Dawes scheme, and denied all rumors that the Government is trying to introduce an artificial deficit by increasing its expenditure, in order to escape paying reparations.

OPINION DIVIDED
ON BARRON VIEW
OF EDUCATION

Some Say It Is "Too Sweeping
an Indictment" to
Be Substantiated

OTHERS PARTIALLY
AGREE WITH HIM

Many See Room for Improvement—Interesting Comment Offered by Leaders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Opinions expressed by Clarence W. Barron, economist and publisher, to the effect that education has failed in a proper contribution to the business life of the Nation, are viewed by business men and educators here as too sweeping an indictment to be possible of substantiation.

Mr. Barron, publisher of the Wall Street Journal and the Boston News Bureau, in an address before the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, declared that the lack of "acquisition of knowledge for a definite purpose" was the reason that the "700 colleges and 600,000 students of this country are making so little impression upon our business life."

A Banker's Viewpoint

While leaders here are frank in the expression of the need of improvement in educational facilities, and are in accord with Mr. Barron in a desire for augmenting the practicability of collegiate training, they declare that a great contribution has been made by the universities and that preparation for even greater service is continually being carried on which cannot be swept aside with any casual gesture.

A representative business viewpoint was expressed by George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank. A number of years the National City Bank has recruited a part of its personnel from among the new college graduates. Men from the leading universities are selected and placed in smaller positions, from which many have risen to posts of importance in the institution.

"Our experience with college graduates has been very satisfactory," Mr. Roberts said.

"I cannot entirely agree with Mr. Barron, who is not an expert upon education, and I feel that it is entirely possible that our schools are open to some criticism. Still it must be admitted that they are doing some very excellent work."

The tendency of higher education to draw a line between erudition and business is less marked now than it was formerly. Mr. Roberts' examples of men such as Ford, Wright, Edison, and Vanderbilt as products of the commercial and business world is not entirely relevant.

"If a man of Edison or Ford's caliber had a college education that would not stifle his natural genius. I feel, on the other hand, that it would probably be inclined to broaden him."

A New York View

The growing tendency among educators to recognize the need for turning education to the improvement of vocational and business education.

"I agree with Mr. Barron concerning the need for direction of training," Dr. O'Shea said. "It is useless to pour academic knowledge into the curriculum for children who are not able to assimilate it. This in an industrial world and we cannot overdo the development of men and women trained to meet the current needs."

"But educators throughout the entire country are fully alive to the need and many important steps are being taken in the improvement of vocational and business education."

"Personally I am in favor of vocational guidance throughout the high schools and the development of a system under which competent aid could be given to the students to help them determine the lines which they wish to follow and to prevent the man who really should be a lawyer from getting the training that would fit him for the work of a mechanic."

Statements "Too Sweeping"

There is a "certain grain of truth" in what Mr. Barron says, but his statements are "too sweeping and cannot be entirely substantiated," according to Prof. James S. Hosi, professor of education of Columbia University and director of extramural courses.

"I believe that the needs in education, which Mr. Barron points out are reflected in current tendencies, which within 25 or 30 years will give rise to new educational institutions, differing materially from those of the present time," Professor Hosi said.

"There is a definite movement for the combining of the last two years of high school and the making of education professional thereafter."

"Mr. Barron's idea of barring from college all who have not determined just what line they wish to follow is impractical in such sweeping form. Students leaving high school are not ready to make the decision. After two years of college education they should be able to decide. Professional education after that period is desirable."

"Mr. Barron's depreciation of the value of the contribution to business of the college educated man is unfounded. He cannot substantiate his stand in that regard because he hasn't the facts."

Dr. Benjamin Velt, superintendent

The New
Masonic
Peace Memorial

in London will cost \$5,000,000. The story of this great project and what it means to English Masonry will appear as the thirteenth installment of the series "What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today," on

Monday

In charge of junior high schools in New York, explained that the financial writer failed to give full credit to the present trends in education.

"From certain points of view, what Mr. Barron says especially about the older colleges may be more or less true," Dr. Veit said. "But we are beginning to feel that the chief necessity of education is to fit the student for the complex environment which he will encounter when he enters life."

A Pertinent Reply

"Training throughout the junior schools is being approached, not so much as a technical study, but as an introduction of business experiences similar to those encountered on the outside. We are trying to deal with the curriculum in such a way as to make the work preparatory to actual business life."

"Educators realize the need for this as much as Mr. Barron does, but it is a mistake to assume that no progress is being made in the development of an educational system which actually meets the need."

"It has always been a popular thing to attack education," declared Dr. George M. Davidson, principal of junior high school, 109, of Brooklyn, in commenting upon Mr. Barron's statement.

"Mr. Barron ignores two fundamental facts in taking the stand that education is not properly related to business progress. The first is that since the World War education has been steadily changing and at the present time education for business is the central part of the curriculum of almost every secondary school."

"The second vital fact is that business, through offering much greater rewards than pedagogy, attracts those who are best qualified to enter the teaching field. What school today could offer an inducement sufficient to obtain the services of the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers and the Henry Fords, whom Mr. Barron mentions as the product of commercial life rather than educational processes?"

RACIAL GROUPS HOLD FESTIVAL

(Continued from Page 1)

has just returned from a tour of European countries, said that in 25 German communities as well as in Great Britain, he discovered a definite trend toward an international consciousness and a wistful reaching out toward a brotherhood of man.

"I believe," he said, "that international peace will prevail, for even German militarists with whom I talked respond heartily to the conception that the progressive consciousness of mankind is evolving an international state which shall include France, Germany, Alsace-Lorraine and all other territories, and shall assure the free self-determination of all peoples and the unhampered exchange of the best material and spiritual products which each racial group can contribute to the common life."

"In England likewise it seemed to me that beneath the current contests between the Conservatives who are in power and the Labor movement which hopes to be again in power, there is a growing, dominating sense of internationalism. Labor leaders especially are realizing that in their struggle for better standards of life for the underprivileged masses, they need and have the support of progressive people in other countries. Thus the basic issues of life are becoming consciously international."

"The fundamental distinctions today are not between the various nations, but between the provincially minded reactionaries and the internationally minded progressives in every country. For it is clearly to be seen in Europe that the methods and the consciousness of modern life have made the world one neighborhood."

EX-CROWN PRINCE CAROL DECLARES HE WILL WAIT

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—Prince Carol came to Paris for a short time today in connection with the robbery of his villa in Neuilly, where a letter was stolen, but returned immediately to his new hidden home in Normandy.

"I will wait for my hour to come," said Prince Carol, repeating his former declaration that he has not the slightest intention of stirring up trouble in his country.

"Yet," he added, "if public opinion in my country should call me to it, I would be cowardice for me to shrink my duty. I am credited with disturbing intentions, but there is nothing in that."

BARONY FOR ROLAND McNEILL

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The King has conferred a barony upon Roland McNeill, who succeeds Lord Cecil as Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

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Coats—Suits

Afternoon and Tailored Dresses Made to Order

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LATEST MEETING OF LEAGUE BEST, IT IS DECLARED

Professor Hudson, Harvard, Says Eighth Assembly Accomplished Most

Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard, for eight years the holder of an interim post in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, addressing members of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, declared that the recently finished Eighth Assembly accomplished most of all its sessions, and that the League had "plainly come into the world to stay."

Reviewing the results of the most recently finished Assembly of the League, Professor Hudson said: "The Eighth Assembly met under two shadows: one, which really did not have much to do with the League, was the failure—the technical term is adjournment—of the conference on limitation of naval armaments."

"Why Conferences Failed" "If the conference was not a success, I think it was partly because the delegations were not composed of first-rank politicians. Much as we denounce politicians in America, we have even vulgarized the word politician and apply it only to those whom we dislike, reserving for those we like the more laudatory word statesman—yet we ought to appreciate how necessary they are, and nowhere more so than in such an international conference."

"A second shadow was the result of the withdrawal of Lord Cecil from the British Government and the resignation of M. de Laroche from the French delegation to the Assembly. Lord Cecil got out of ungenial company. There were many who thought he was tardy in doing so."

"I think his influence in Geneva, both at the Seventh Assembly in 1925 and at the naval disarmament conference was diminished by a general feeling that he was not really representative of Government opinion in his own country. He thought that the British Government gave too little support to the disarmament work of the League, but I really could not see that his withdrawal was any great reason for discouragement at Geneva, much as his personality will be missed."

Where Assembly Succeeded "On the eighth assembly, Professor Hudson said that while it did not accomplish a spectacular feat such as the admission of Germany, and while it perhaps failed in thrills, in catching the readers' attention, or in reaching no crisis of enthusiasm, it was a growing, dominating sense of internationalism. Labor leaders especially are realizing that in their struggle for better standards of life for the underprivileged masses, they need and have the support of progressive people in other countries. Thus the basic issues of life are becoming consciously international."

"The fundamental distinctions today are not between the various nations, but between the provincially minded reactionaries and the internationally minded progressives in every country. For it is clearly to be seen in Europe that the methods and the consciousness of modern life have made the world one neighborhood."

EX-CROWN PRINCE CAROL DECLARES HE WILL WAIT

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—Prince Carol came to Paris for a short time today in connection with the robbery of his villa in Neuilly, where a letter was stolen, but returned immediately to his new hidden home in Normandy.

"I will wait for my hour to come," said Prince Carol, repeating his former declaration that he has not the slightest intention of stirring up trouble in his country.

"Yet," he added, "if public opinion in my country should call me to it, I would be cowardice for me to shrink my duty. I am credited with disturbing intentions, but there is nothing in that."

BARONY FOR ROLAND McNEILL

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The King has conferred a barony upon Roland McNeill, who succeeds Lord Cecil as Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Coats—Suits

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1, beginning of the new restriction year, states William L. Cooper, London commercial attaché of the American Department of Commerce. British Malaya and Ceylon are being asked to increase efficiency in operation of the plan and consultations are proceeding to determine if change is advisable Feb. 1.

At the same time experiments by the American bureau of standards just announced show guayule rubber, produced from a shrub grown in Mexico and California, if properly prepared, to compare favorably with plantation Hevea rubber. The difficulties incidental to gathering the rubber from the widely separated areas of northern Mexico where it abounds have interfered with past tests, particularly as the rubber undergoes deterioration in the branches of the shrub after the latter have been cut.

Victors in Debate



HARVARD DEBATING TEAM
Left to Right—Barrett Williams, A. F. Reel, F. W. P. Lorenzen.

OCEAN FLIGHTS HELD FEASIBLE

Lieut. Hegenberger Believes Radio Beacon Will Revolutionize Navigation

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—Transoceanic flying with a good airplane and equipment, favorable weather, and the aid of the Army Air Corps, has about as much "kick" to it as an attempt to get 100 per cent on a condition examination in physics," in the opinion of Lieut. Albert P. Hegenberger, who flew to Hawaii with Lieut. Lester J. Maitland last summer.

Lieutenant Hegenberger's ideas were expressed in an article in the Technology Review, published by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The lieutenant, who studied aeronautical engineering at the institute, described the flight and the technical equipment used.

The ocean flights of the last summer, he believes, proved the feasibility of building airplanes with power plants of sufficient capacity to provide a cruising radius of 3000 miles and with the instruments available and now being perfected planes can be navigated "as accurately and dependably over water as can surface craft." With perfection of the radio beacon he expressed the opinion that aerial and marine navigation will be revolutionized.

Comparing airplanes and dirigibles, Lieutenant Hegenberger said both have a field. He predicted that airplane lines eventually will serve as feeders to lines of dirigibles.

BROKERS' LOANS DOWN \$96,330,000 NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Loans of stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City in week ended Oct. 26 decreased \$96,330,000 to \$2,343,777,000, compared with \$5,434,107,000 last week and \$2,602,156,000 on Oct. 27, 1926.

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BRITISH TO CONTINUE RUBBER RESTRICTIONS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The British Colonial Office has announced no change in rubber restriction on Nov.

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BOSTON

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the "fiddle shank" shoe is made entirely by hand at the bench, with the infinite care for detail that characterized the fine shoemakers of a century ago, who originated the graceful "fiddle shank." The shank is scarcely half an inch across at its narrowest point. Shoemakers of these days designed it to flatter the foot, to accentuate the arch, and to give beautiful lines. . . . It cannot be achieved by machine, hence it is an unmistakable mark of fine shoemaking. The upper part of the shoe comes down over the foot, so that the shoe fits almost literally "like a glove" . . . in patent leather. Exclusively at White's in Boston, \$16.50

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International Debate Is Won by Upholders of Pacificism

With Harvard and British Debaters in Facetious Mood on Question of Cure for War, Audience Shows Its Own Humor in Awarding Decision to Former

Three members of the Harvard Debating Council successfully upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved: That the only effective attitude toward war is an uncompromising pacifism," in their debate with three members of the British National Union. It was a friendly and humorous event with the best of the wit exhibited by the English visitors.

Odd maneuvers of reasoning took during the afternoon he now understood what William James meant when he said, "Athletics is the moral equivalent of war."

Frank O. Darvall of the University of Reading presented a convincing argument pointing out that pacifism is not a group activity but an individual one; that everyone is convinced of the brutality of war, but that the task of the present generation is to end war by searching out and dealing with deep seated maladjustments of society, taking steps to see that nations understand each other, and providing machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes which may result in war.

Mr. Darvall was witty and wise, and, without taking himself too seriously, managed to inject into an otherwise tedious business an element of sound common sense and constructive proposals. But his efforts were apparently unavailing, for at the end the judges, which were the audience, gave the decision 247 to 123 in favor of the affirmative.

Fars Outwining War John Ramage of the London School of Economics could think of things more horrible than war—collapsed currencies, for instance, he said. He believed that war as a brutal method of settling difficulties, should be outlawed, but he did not believe that pacifism was the respectable way to outlaw it.

He believed a stand for uncompromising pacifism was not an attempt to get at the causes for war and that proof that the affirmative had seen the handwriting on the wall could be found in the fact that none of its speakers had attempted to justify pacifism.

A variety of allusions to traditional points of sensitivity between Great Britain and the United States flashed in and out of what could have been made into a serious and interesting, though not too serious, discussion.

Many allusions to classical and other history fell glibly, one after another, from the lips of the affirmative speakers, and a few, more temperate and apt, from those of the visitors. And when a young man passed out leaflets at the door to the departing audience, bearing the inquiry, "Do you agree with the affirmative in this debate?" the logical answer seemed to be, "Do I agree with what?"

Colored Lights to Guide Subway Patrons on Way SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—As lighthouses guide ships at sea, so wanderers in the

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mazes of the Grand Central and Times Square subway stations are to be guided safely to and from the shuttle trains which connect the East Side and West Side systems. Green and black lines painted on the ceiling to help the traveler find his way to and from the shuttle trains proved inadequate and the congestion, especially in the "rush hours," was very bad.

Now, as a result of a letter sent to a newspaper here by a woman who is forced to use the subway, the transit company has applied to the Transit Commission for permission to install strings of green and red lights to replace the green and black lines. The change will involve an expense of \$4500.

COL. LINDBERGH LONGS FOR QUIET

Gives Dinner to Reporters and Photographers—Only One Speech Made

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—A dinner to newspaper reporters and photographers who "covered" his "take-off" on the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris, has just been given here by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Only one speech was made during the evening, when Colonel Lindbergh thanked those who had co-operated with him at Curtiss Field during the days of preparation for his flight, and those who had met him upon his return.

"I hope things will quiet down now, so that I can return to normal again," he said.

Colonel Lindbergh expects to leave here Monday for Selfridge Field, Mich., to witness the army service maneuvers, after which he will pass a few days with his mother in Detroit, and then go to St. Louis. No announcement of his future plans will be made until after he returns to New York, he said. Colonel Lindbergh was the guest of the editorial staff of The New York Times at a luncheon just given at the Times Annex, at which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was also a guest.

PIERCE PETROLEUM CORP. Pierce Petroleum Corporation reports for the quarter ended September 30, 1927, profit of \$225,244 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with \$120,229 in the third quarter of 1926. Profits for the first nine months of 1927 totaled \$152,264, compared with a net loss of \$15,544 in the like period of 1926.

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MARCH ON ROME TO BE OBSERVED OVER ALL ITALY

Fascism to Celebrate Its
Fifth Anniversary—Mes-
sage From Mussolini

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH

ROME, Oct. 29.—Fascism will celebrate tomorrow the fifth anniversary of the march on Rome and commences the sixth year of its rule over Italy. The anniversary of the advent of Fascism to power should have been held yesterday, but Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, in order to avoid the loss of a working day in the country ordered the celebrations postponed till Sunday. Manifestos recording the Fascist revolution are published by all the public bodies in Italy. Signor Mussolini issuing a stirring message to the Black Shirts, which appeared in a special edition of the *Foglio d'Ordine*, the official Fascist bulletin.

The Duce briefly recapitulates the achievements of Fascism during the past year—the victorious defense of the lira, house rents legislation, the promulgation of the Labor charter, besides the completion of a great number of railways, roads, aqueducts, public works, schools and similar enterprises.

Italy Being Transformed
These works, affirms the Duce, bear witness that Fascism is transforming Italy, and increasing its strength in all fields.

The year closes with a review of the armed legions, and with a "solemn warning to whomsoever fosters the foolish idea of trying to obstruct our path." To persevere in perfect discipline and devotion is the Duce's motto for next year. The message concludes with the words, "The cry of our faith, our conquest must pass beyond the borders of Italy and be heard distinctly from afar."

Oct. 28 is now assuming the same significance in Italy as July 14 in France. It is realized that it is a festival marking the rebirth of the nation, and although no popular rejoicings are held in France on July 14 are seen in Italy, the date is regarded as having the same importance as those recording the completion of Italian unity and Victory Day.

Consolidation of Regime
The fifth year of Fascism marks the consolidation of the regime in all the branches of the Nation's life. The most important event in the year has been the promulgation of the Labor charter establishing a corporate state. From the domestic point of view the year which started so dramatically with the attempt to assassinate the Duce at Bologna, necessitating the approval of exceptional measures, closes with perfect calm and order such as has rarely been enjoyed in Italy.

Signor Mussolini has formally inaugurated the new ministry of corporations, making the shortest speech of his life. "I shall say only three things. This date is full of promise, the ministry is worthy, your work is important for the regime."

FRANKNESS THOUGHT GOOD FOR BUSINESS

Trade Secrecy Declared
Thing of Past

WASHINGTON—America has developed a brand new business policy of frankness among competing manufacturers of the same product, which has had the effect, on the whole, of furthering the development of American industry, said Thomas R. Taylor, assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to trade association representatives from all over the country at a Commerce Department gathering here.

"America has developed a liberal, open program among manufacturers," he said, "in which it is felt that within a given industry it is desirable to acquire even competitors with matters which might be kept secret by the same industries abroad."

"The utmost frankness has been pursued in revealing details of business, stocks on hand, finances, statistical information. The full picture of the trade that this frankness goes to promote, reacts to the advantage of the industry as a whole. Great Britain is competing with many of our lines of goods, yet we sell more manufactured commodities to Great Britain than to backward countries."

SPAIN SEEKS WIDER MARKET

NEW YORK—Señor Don Marcelo Ventura is in New York to interest American industry leaders in the market that awaits them in Spain. He hopes to get Americans to exhibit at the International Exposition in Barcelona in 1929.

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DRY LAW GAINS SHOWN IN WEST

Police Are Aiding Federal
Forces and Co-operation
Tightens Enforcement

CHICAGO—Milwaukee, once famous for its breweries, is in better condition in regard to prohibition enforcement than it has been since the prohibitory laws went into effect, R. C. Yellowley, administrator for the Thirteenth Prohibition District, stated in an interview here.

"The Milwaukee police department is working with the federal officers," he said. "The captains of the various police districts," he continued, "are calling the prohibition office and giving information as to violations. They also hold all prisoners without charge on the request of the deputy administrator."

Indiana, which is a section of Mr. Yellowley's district, is co-operating with federal officials in probably 95 per cent of its counties, the federal administrator estimated. Illinois and Wisconsin give support in a majority of their counties, he added.

Bootlegging in and around Chicago is controlled by a comparatively small number of men who have effected powerful combinations and syndicates to keep it under control, the administrator's monthly summary declared.

Federal courts are proving successful in obtaining convictions, the statement showed. In Danville, Ill., a federal court tried 62 cases and did not lose a single one. It assessed \$24,455 in fines and gave jail sentences totaling 19 years and 40 months in these cases.

The padlock was put on 25 soft drink establishments in East Chicago, Ind., by a federal court. Another important Indiana case resulted in the indictment of 99 persons, all of whom were large manufacturers and dealers in Chicago Heights, Ill., 15 of whom were distributors in Louisville, Ky., and one a large manufacturer and distributor in St. Louis, Mo.

NEW CHAPEL FOR TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—A small chapel and library for the theological school of Tufts College are to be built adjoining Paige Hall, under plans announced by Dr. Lee S. McCollister, dean. The improvements were made possible by gifts from Mrs. Albert Crane of Stamford, Conn., and Dr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Fischer of New Haven, Conn.

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We have plenty of BLACK
COATS which
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Priced with Jays
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BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

PARIS WELCOMES AMERICAN AVIATRIX

Ruth Elder Makes Record
Time in Trip From Bayonne

PARIS, Oct. 29.—An enthusiastic reception was given to Ruth Elder and George W. Haldeman, who eventually reached Paris after their gallant attempt to cross the Atlantic, which ended in mid-ocean. They came up from Bayonne by airplane, making record time for the trip.

In spite of their failure to repeat the accomplishment of Lindbergh, the French have sympathy and admiration for them. Particularly are they attracted by the courage of the girl undertaking such a feat.

Thousands of people greeted her at Le Bourget Airdrome, when she alighted. She was wearing a picturesque flying kit. All the famous airmen were present. At the Inter-Allied Club she was welcomed in the name of Marshal Poch. She was entertained at dinner by Maurice Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce, Sheldon Whitehouse deputizing for Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador.

Today she visited the Arc de Triomphe, and afterward the mother of Nungesser.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN RUN STRONG CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—Republican women of the State are conducting an active campaign for Amendment 6, providing for a four-year term for Governor. Miss Sarah S. Butler, vice-chairman of the Republican State Convention in Rochester, Miss Butler has motored more than 1200 miles, visiting 12 counties. She was accompanied by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Republican National Committee woman for the State of New York, and by Mrs. William H. Ives, executive secretary of the women's division of the Republican State Committee.

A motion "that the conference be adjourned till 1932, then to be resumed in Australia" was carried.

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY
Duquesne Light Company reports for the seven months ended July 31 net income of \$5,737,394 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, etc.

EMPIRE CONFERS ON AGRICULTURE

First British Conference Is
Declared Success—Next
Meeting in Australia

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Three new bureaus and four new correspondence centers are expected as the outcome of the first Imperial Agricultural Conference which opened here on Oct. 5 and held its final session yesterday.

Lord Bledisloe, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, in his closing address as chairman, declared that the conference had been a great success. It had, he said, "commended the scheme of central tropical and subtropical research stations for the empire."

It had also "prepared plans for a considerable extension of existing machinery for the co-operation between the research workers in the different branches of agricultural science all over the empire," including the new bureaus correspondence centers already mentioned.

Agriculture, Lord Bledisloe, said was "by far the largest industry of the Empire. Upon its enhanced productivity depended the well-being, happiness and contentment of the vast populations of the great Commonwealth of Nations, to which they belonged."

A motion "that the conference be adjourned till 1932, then to be resumed in Australia" was carried.

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Mahogany case with decorated panels.
Cast, brass trimmings. Eight-day,
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REVISION URGED OF GAMING LAWS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Recent Police Court Deci-
sion on Greyhound Racing
Raising Much Comment

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA
POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The setback to gambling, caused by the London police court's decision that the betting as hitherto conducted at the White City greyhound races there is illegal, has caused a sharp fall in the share quotations of this class of enterprise. The decision being based only upon a technicality, however, leaves a loophole which the bookmakers hold will enable them to continue their operations unchecked. The convictions were under the act passed in 1853 which, setting out to suppress betting establishments, prohibited any "house, office, room, or place" where gambling was carried on.

The House of Lords Judicial Committee subsequently ruled, however, that race-courses did not come within this definition, provided that bookmakers there were not given any permanent location. It was this which the court now holds has been done at the White City. Only small modifications are considered necessary therefore to evade the law and these are now being carried out.

This leaves the main issue, whether greyhound gambling is illegal, still to be fought out and the Anti-Gambling League proposes to raise this by further prosecution, claiming that the White City stadium is itself a "betting place" within the meaning of the act.

The opinion is expressed by Sir Thomas Rowbotham, Spencer Hogg, County Court judge; Sir William Milligan and other authorities that greyhound gambling is doing widespread harm, especially among young men and women.

The Westminster Gazette, supporting this view, urges the appointment of a royal commission to revise the whole question of the gambling laws, adding "if betting on greyhound racing, why not on football? Yet we know that men responsible for cup and league football, now a tremendous organization, take the most drastic steps to keep the game free from professional bookmakers."

AMERICA IS PROVING MAGNET FOR GERMANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Germany led all other countries in the number of immigrants admitted to the United States during the first three months of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, according to the Department of State.

Germans receiving American passport visas numbered 14,751. The Irish Free State came next with 9348 and Great Britain with Northern Ireland, was third, with 7468. There were large quotas also from Norway, Switzerland and Sweden.

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fitted right

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Will Offer You Values Long to be
Remembered

The Shepard Stores
BOSTON

Move to Facilitate Trading Among Americas Takes Form

Simplification of Consular Procedure Urged in
Various Ways by Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Eighteen resolutions recommending steps for facilitating trade among the American republics were adopted at the closing session of the Pan-American Commission on the simplification and standardization of consular procedure, among the most important being: Adoption of a common form of consular invoice; adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in consular documents and parenthetical entry of the equivalents in the country of origin or destination being permitted.

Equality of status in the use of the currency of the country of origin and destination, in consular invoices; reduction in the number of shipping documents which require consular certification; uniformity in the practices in the consular offices maintained by one country within the territories of another.

The resolutions will be submitted through the Pan-American Union to the interested governments, which are expected in turn to give instructions to their delegates as a basis for further discussion of the subject at the sixth international conference of American states, which will convene at Havana, Cuba, on Jan. 16, 1928.

The commission failed to take any concrete action toward reduction of consular fees by the 10 Latin-American countries which collect extremely high fees on a percentage basis, as a majority of the delegates, however, agreed in theory that consular fees should "be reduced to that amount necessary as compensation for the service rendered."

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100 Sheets \$2.00
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High Grade White Bond Paper printed with name and address in black ink on top centre of sheets and flap of envelopes. The "New Club" size 7 1/2 x 10 1/2, envelopes to match. Send \$2.00, not printed \$1.50. Outside U. S. add 25 cents.

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Move to Facilitate Trading Among Americas Takes Form

Simplification of Consular Procedure Urged in
Various Ways by Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Eighteen resolutions recommending steps for facilitating trade among the American republics were adopted at the closing session of the Pan-American Commission on the simplification and standardization of consular procedure, among the most important being: Adoption of a common form of consular invoice; adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in consular documents and parenthetical entry of the equivalents in the country of origin or destination being permitted.

Equality of status in the use of the currency of the country of origin and destination, in consular invoices; reduction in the number of shipping documents which require consular certification; uniformity in the practices in the consular offices maintained by one country within the territories of another.

The resolutions will be submitted through the Pan-American Union to the interested governments, which are expected in turn to give instructions to their delegates as a basis for further discussion of the subject at the sixth international conference of American states, which will convene at Havana, Cuba, on Jan. 16, 1928.

The commission failed to take any concrete action toward reduction of consular fees by the 10 Latin-American countries which collect extremely high fees on a percentage basis, as a majority of the delegates, however, agreed in theory that consular fees should "be reduced to that amount necessary as compensation for the service rendered."

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

AUSTRALIA'S BIG NEED DEEMED POPULATION

Wheat Tract of 12,000,000 Acres Idle—Taxes Absorb Fifth of Production

PERTH, W. Aust.—C. S. Nathan of the Commonwealth Development and Migration Commission, when speaking at the annual banquet of the Commercial Travelers Association, in the presence of a large and representative assemblage of legislators and business men, asked two pertinent questions. These were: "Can we say we shall be satisfied if Australia in 25 years' time has a population of 10,000,000? Could we hold Australia in such circumstances in the face of the requirements of neighboring nations?"

As a prelude to the consideration of what is undoubtedly a serious position, the former Liberal Premier, Sir James Mitchell, now leader of the Opposition in the Western Australian Assembly, made the observation, by no means fully recognized, that taxation absorbs one-fifth of the total production of the State. In other words, it takes a third of the exports of Western Australia to pay taxation. It is, as Sir James Mitchell emphasizes, far too much, and indicates that the country is not progressing and producing as it should.

"Absolutely Necessary"

What is needed in Western Australia, as in every part of the Commonwealth, is a far greater population. "Immigration on a proper basis is absolutely necessary," insists Sir James, "and with it an active, definite policy of land settlement and production, eliminating the unemployment difficulty by finding work for everyone." There ought not to be any reluctance in securing migrants when the British and Federal Governments cover losses, provided the scheme is reasonably well maintained.

In Sydney recently the Prime Minister took the initiative in forming an association to simplify processes and for the elimination of waste. The movement has been applied to a large extent to materials and methods, but it seems to Mr. Nathan that it can also be applied to processes of thought, for in the great problem confronting Australia the main difficulty is to have an appreciation of just what it is the people are after.

When speaking of production and development people lose sight of the fact that these activities are only a means to an end—the populating of the country for the benefit of the State, the Commonwealth in general, and the Empire as a whole. Starting from that basis, which appears to Mr. Nathan to be the correct one, he urges that it can be applied to the question of populating Australia, at present inhabited by just over 6,000,000 people. According to a simple process of arithmetic, based on the present rate of increase, it will take until 1950 before the population of Australia reaches a paltry 10,000,000. In 25 years going ahead on present lines, there will be a population in Western Australia of slightly over 6,000,000.

Huge Dairy Industry Predicted

Mr. Nathan points out that it is the problem confronting Australia. It is with an appreciation of the position that the Commonwealth Development and Migration Commission has been appointed by the Prime Minister. Western Australia, perhaps, presents less of a problem—yet the problem here is difficult enough—because the State has enormous areas of unutilized land capable of development for wheat production. Investigation has amply demonstrated that fact.

During their travels in the West, members of the Commonwealth Development and Migration Commission examined data showing that there are yet at least 12,000,000 idle acres within the 10-inch rainfall, a good deal of it enjoying 11 and 12 inches annually, all capable of being settled, and producing wheat.

Mr. Nathan is sure that in years to come there will be in the southwest a huge developed and partially controlled dairying industry. "Let us all hope that the question of development will be taken out of the arena of party politics. The tendency seems to be setting in that direction, and soon it is to be hoped the major problem confronting Australia will become the main absorbing task for every public man in Australia," concluded Mr. Nathan.

DEBT PROTESTS MADE BY PARIS AND ATHENS

French Bill for Munitions Reawakens Return Claim for £7,300,000

ATHENS—The French efforts to constrain the Greeks to settle their war debt to France before proceeding to an international loan, has caused much bitterness in all Greek circles. The Greeks are especially indignant because they insist that France is in reality a debtor, though she claims to be a creditor to Greece.

A word of explanation will show how the Greek viewpoint stands in this matter. During the Great War, Greece and France as allies assumed financial

obligations on a reciprocity basis. On the one hand, the French ceded to Greece considerable war material, and on the other, the Greeks allowed the French to make expropriations in Macedonia in the interest of the French Army.

Credits Exchanged

The French advanced 40,000,000 francs to Greece at various times, and the Greek National Bank gave a credit of 275,000,000 drachmas gold to be used for the French troops. For the war material the French demand 438,000,000 francs. The Greeks claim that an important reduction should be made on this figure in compliance with the convention of 1918, which expressly stipulated that for the reimbursement of the value of the war material the powers would take into consideration the economic and financial capacity of Greece.

It is not forgotten here how dearly Greece has paid for her loyalty to the Entente cause. She was edged on by the Allies to occupy Asia Minor, and single-handed to hold the

Turks at bay. How, it is asked, can France, who was the chief actor in the clandestine assistance afterward given to the Turks, as a result of which 1,500,000 Greeks were rooted out of their old homes in Asia Minor and thrown upon the shrunken resources of Greece, venture to propose that Greece meet her obligations fully? The settlement of the Greek debt to England has been made in accordance with the spirit of this claim. Why should France not take the same line?

Moreover, in 1925 a commission composed of the representatives of Greece, Great Britain, France and Italy, figured out the damages caused by the allied armies in Greece. The commission unanimously fixed £3,000,000 for Great Britain's portion, but in the actual settlement the sum was reduced by half. The Greeks proposed that the French pay on the same basis which would bring their debt to Greece for damages as allowed by the commission, down to 139,000,000 drachmas gold.

Each Refuses Other's Offer

The French Government replied that it refused to pay a sum of more than 40,000,000 francs, which was then the equivalent of 8,000,000 drachmas gold, and added that in case this arrangement was not accepted, it would withdraw the proposition. The Greeks naturally refused, and in the meantime they withdrew their proposition of reducing the French debt by half.

In a subsequent negotiation, it was decided to take as a basis for debts on each side the gold value of the drachma and the franc at the moment the credits were contracted. On this basis there rests to the charge of France a difference of 1,000,000 English pounds, because the drachma was then at par, whereas the franc had already undergone a sensible depreciation.

In the estimation of the Royalists, France owes Greece a sum of £7,300,000. But the French refuse to accept the Greek viewpoint, and insist that after all deductions, it is France that stands as creditor, and not Greece.

France Orders German to Be Taught Earlier in the Alsatian Schools

STRASBOURG—Further evidence of Franco-German cultural rapprochement is contained in the announcement made here that German will be taught in the schools from the second term of the second year instead of waiting until the third year.

This does not seem much, perhaps, but it is really important since it marks the trend of education and supports the movement for greater understanding among the French and German-speaking inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine.

These two famous provinces which Germany took over from France in 1870, and which were given back to France in 1918, contain in Alsace a people who speak mostly a German dialect, and in Lorraine a people whose tongue is French. The problems of education are, therefore, numerous. Before 1918 the Germans had insisted that their language should be given first place. Since 1918, French has been given preference in the schools.

The changes in the school curriculum have been foreshadowed in a circular issued here by Professor Pfister, rector of the Academy of Strasbourg. Education, he points out, must be made bilingual in Alsace. French is needed because it is the

No "Keep Off the Grass" Signs in Kettering People's Park

Picnicking Encouraged, Playgrounds for All Kinds of Sports and Games, Sandpit for Children, Canteen Facilities, Hot Water Free

Special From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Kettering has achieved success with an ideal playing field, Wickstead Park, designed to suit the recreative needs of people of all ages and both sexes. Its most striking feature is that it has no rules, because the abundance of congenial occupations open to its innumerable visitors renders rules superfluous. All the grass may be walked upon, picnic parties are encouraged, and accommodation for refreshments is provided.

The site of the park was originally farm land, with a small wood and stream. It now contains a large playground for children, 25 tennis courts (grass and hard), a football ground, a bowling green, a putting green, and open land for improvised and free sports and games. The playground is a remarkable one; it contains 54 sets of apparatus of exercise or occupations, including horizontal bars, see-saws, joy-wheels, high slides, and trapeze swings. There is also a sandpit which is a paradise for the smaller children. Two lakes have been made, a large one for boating and a smaller one with a water chute.

There is a canteen which is equipped with apparatus for the rapid boiling of water and cutting of bread and butter, so that the wants of a large party in these respects can be supplied in a few minutes. A valuable feature of the park is the fact that the poorest of people can avail themselves of its amenities; for if they bring their own food they may obtain hot water free and thus spend an enjoyable and recreative day in the open air at no cost at all.

The park, which is self-supporting by reason of the small charges made

for food and for some of the amusements, is the result of the munificence and ideas of a private donor, Charles Wickstead, who gave the money with which the enterprise was started. It is now under the control of the Wickstead Village Trust, which, in turn, is subordinate to the charity commissioners. With the surplus income which is anticipated when the park reaches its full development efforts will be made to propagate in other places the idea embodied in the park.

EXPLORER STUDIES ICELAND'S INTERIOR

Many Interesting Discoveries Made in Volcanology

Special From The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Den.—Dr. Niels Nielsen, the Danish natural scientist and explorer, has returned to Denmark after a toilsome expedition to unknown parts of the interior of Iceland, on which expedition he was accompanied by P. Hanneberg and Sturla Jonsson, the latter a peasant, both Icelanders.

Having secured the requisite number of horses, they left the famous Hekla volcano, proceeding into the vast unknown wastes which form the interior of Iceland. Some of the horses had to be left behind, as it was quite impossible to find fodder for the full number. After two days' journey they reached a kind of oasis already known to them, where they made their headquarters for some time. Next they proceeded in a northerly direction, making halts at three places, where they made excursions.

Of special interest were their investigations of the great eruption in these parts in 1913. There are no volcanic mountains, but great

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volcanic slits or apertures in the ground take their place, and Dr. Nielsen maintains that generally speaking a volcanic mountain is not a mountain. The lava and the slags flow or are thrown out from these huge crevices and two of them were still sending forth volumes of hot steam, although the last eruption was 14 years ago. A special study was made of volcanic phenomena generally, and Dr. Nielsen thinks they have arrived at results which will throw light on much which has not hitherto been properly understood.

The party also, under most difficult conditions, proceeded into the immense ice fields of Vatnajökull, examining the wanderings and the constancy of the vast glacier. Just below the glacier they came upon some mysterious lakes in the midst of the desert; they are the outcome of volcanic eruptions and have since been filled with water, but they have neither inlet nor outlet and are several days' journey from other lakes. There was no animal life whatever round them except some of the usual birds, and in the lakes there were fish, splendid trout, five to six pounds.

Very little is really known about Iceland, says Dr. Nielsen, and he is confident of having brought back material which will greatly contribute to the growth of volcanological science.

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From the World's Great Capitals

Buenos Aires

THERE is at present a definite break in the long drought which promised to make this agricultural season one of the lean years for Argentina. Heavy rains, however, in the principal wheat and maturing provinces, as well as the grazing lands of the pampas, have averted all danger of an agricultural crisis, and all those who have interests in the camp are looking forward to a prosperous spring and summer.

This means that next year the horses in the Opera House of Buenos Aires will be filled with gorgeously gowned women, that the sale of expensive automobiles for town use will soar, and all the luxury trades receive a new stimulus, thanks to these timely rains.

Young Argentina is busy making plans for the coming holiday months and every year sees an astounding increase in the number of town dwellers who flock to the river shore on Sundays and feast days. Piers and promenades have been built during the last 12 months at some of the most popular points along the shore, and as Argentine summers are almost invariably fine and dry, there is every probability of the coming season being a success from the point of view of the holiday makers themselves and those who cater to their wants.

Golf during the last 10 years has greatly increased in popularity, particularly among Argentine women, and the annual match between ladies representing Argentines and foreigners is regarded as one of the most interesting events of the sports season. This year's match was again won by the Argentines, by 13 points to 5, which is an improvement on other years. The weather on the whole was favorable, though in the afternoon high winds and rain interfered with



NEMO AND TURO, HELD BY OWNER'S SON
These Abyssinian Sand Terriers Were Exhibited in London for the First Time.
They Are Classed on the Bench as Just: "Dog."

and announced, in a consignment of reptiles to an importing firm. They are perfectly bald, though even the very chind of a British September on present lines, there will be a population in Western Australia of slightly over 6,000,000.

One of the surprises was the drop of the Alsations from their pride of place in number. Last year they headed the list with 544. This year the number had dropped to 284, and the cocker spaniels were at the top with 494. Cairn terriers (257) and Irish setters (217) both showed an increase over last year.

In the foreign dog section Jer de Soum, a Pyrenean shepherd's dog, won three prizes. He is a handsome dog with a fine head and a magnificent coat.

There was a record entry for the whole show of 5805.

the play. In 1924, when the match was played at San Andrés, the Argentines won by 10 1/2 to 7 1/2, while in 1925 they won by 11 to 7, and last year won by exactly the same score. Buenos Aires boasts some 12 golf links, and the standard of play in this country is credibly high.

The recent exhibition of Italian books held at one of the well-known private galleries in the city has caused favorable comment from public and press alike. The collection included examples of ancient printing, modern work, music, etc., but on the whole was rather disappointing. Judging by the works exhibited, modern Italian printing cannot compare with printing in either England or the United States, and it is time an effort was being made to show Buenos Aires book lovers what the printing and publishing establishments of these countries can do.

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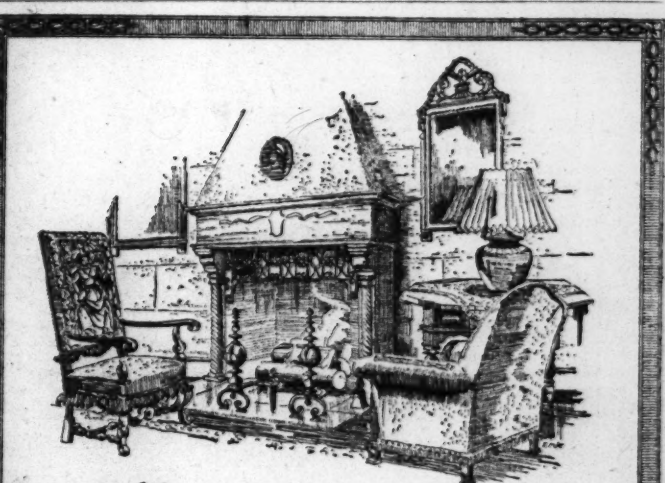
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AMERICA NEEDS TRADING SHIPS, SAYS NAVY CHIEF

Secretary Wilbur Declares the Present Policy Is Unsound

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A plea for support of the American Merchant Marine was made by Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, in a Navy Day speech.

A merchant marine, he declared, is "an essential in our commercial development and a necessity to adequate naval defense, an element which is largely, if not wholly, self-supporting, and for that reason, if for no other, to be heartily supported by the Government and our people."

"Our increasing foreign trade makes the question of an American-owned merchant marine of growing importance," Secretary Wilbur declared. "The transportation of our foreign commerce in foreign ships places our commerce more or less at the mercy of the foreign carrier. The freight paid by Americans for the transportation of overseas commerce amounts to about \$600,000,000 per annum and not only helps to support a foreign merchant marine, but indirectly helps to support foreign navies maintained to support that marine and the nation owning it."

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"The carrying of our products in foreign-built and foreign-owned ships is not only objectionable because it provides a method by which foreigners may levy an arbitrary tax upon our commerce by way of freight rates, but is also objectionable because there is no obligation on the part of such carriers to carry our freight or to maintain lines of communication best adapted for the carrying of our overseas commerce."

Secretary Wilbur pointed out that the World War had emphasized the importance of the merchant marine. The Navy, he said, was interested in the merchant marine, not only because of its commercial value, but also in a major war involving the security of the nation, the merchant marine would not only supply personnel but vessels to be used as auxiliaries.

"Not Good Business"
In an address at George Washington University, Capt. Dudley Knox, U. S. N., retired, declared: "Unless we have American merchant ships in numbers commensurate with our trade, we are constantly subject to the risk of upsetting the whole economic fabric of the Nation."

"This risk has two aspects: First, foreign merchant ships may be diverted in large numbers from American trade, as has been done in the past, for purposes incidental to foreign wars. Second, to have our trade carried by the ships of our competitors is not good business, because inevitably many kinds of discrimination harmful to American interests will creep into the vital transportation link between the ultimate market and our factories, farms and mines."

YEARLY SAVINGS SOUGHT IN COAL

(Continued from Page 1)

fact, as shown in the Ford illustration, that the technique for saving the valuable by-products is known. It is true that some kinds of coal cannot be subjected to distillation because they are not sufficiently rich. Nevertheless, able engineers compute that technical knowledge is today available to double the amount of horsepower now released from the 500,000,000 tons of soft coal mined annually in the United States. In addition they figure that modern processes, if generally applied, would give the Nation 5,000,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, a good fertilizer; 1,000,000,000 gallons of benzol, a motor fuel; 4,000,000,000 gallons of tar, as well as the requisite amount of coke for steel manufacture.

The engineers figure that the net loss of money from present practices, after allowing for the expense

of installing the improved devices, is about \$2,000,000,000 annually.

According to C. G. Gilbert and J. E. Pogue, two engineers who have studied the question of American power resources, the Ford case cited above, opens up a new vista.

"It is not beyond the bounds of reason," they say, "to foresee a condition whereby a householder in the place of his ton of anthracite which he now welcomes at \$11 (and at some places much more than that) will receive a ton of smokeless fuel without cost, a month's supply of cooking gas, 40 miles of motor fuel, enough fertilizer to plant a small garden and tar sufficient to lay the dust in front of his house—all for far less money than he now pays for inferior coal. This may appear a fanciful picture, but coal has precisely this possibility within itself."

This picture is not likely to become a reality until the present overproduction of coal and disorganization of the market is eliminated. Present conditions put a premium on rapid exploitation of mines and make coal so plentiful that insufficient heed is given to the subject of conservation.

Another great wastage in the coal fields, growing out of the disorganized state of the industry, is in coal distribution after extraction. Coal provides the classic example of what is known in railroading as cross-hauling. During the war the Fuel Administration saved 160,000,000 car-miles by "zoning" coal, that is, by making deliveries to consumers from the nearest mine.

With the end of war control, these savings collapsed. In 1921, for instance, the Geological Survey, described a great amount of uneconomical haulage. Harlem County (Kentucky) lump coal was moving into western Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, passing mines in each of these states that were producing coal of identical quality. Equal grades of coal are moved from Illinois mines, to be sold in Ohio, and from Ohio mines to be sold in Illinois.

As a method of meeting this situation a proposal has been advanced by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

He proposes the "consolidation of mines producing the same kind of coal, in contiguous districts and the carrying in the same car. This is only another way of saying that consolidation should replace present unlimited competition as the forerunner of conservation in the soft coal fields."

NEAR EAST COLLEGE LOOKS TO AMERICA

Miss Adams Describes Students at Constantinople

"We try to show them that there is still friendliness and unselfishness in the world," said Miss Kathryn N. Adams, president of the Constantinople Women's College, in describing to Radcliffe College students the work that is being done by her institution among the 19 nationalities represented on its campus. It is little wonder, she said, that the wars and emigration of the Near East, in which so many things everything has been swept away, have left them "threatened with the most profound pessimism."

"I wish I could take you with me and make you see our girls as I can see them," Miss Adams said. "Their clothes are much the same as yours and they are interested in their sports. Their enthusiasm is even more keen than yours. If I may use the phrase, they are more 'blue' than you are about their college life. For it means to them an opening out of opportunities and the acquisition of the breadth of vision which characterizes the American college girl."

"We are not trying to Americanize our girls," Miss Adams went on, "we want them to feel that their life work is in their own country. Will you not sometimes think of the girl in the Constantinople College who is looking for you in America for high ideals, for culture and scholarship, and who, in an increasing understanding and co-operation with the girls of other nationalities with whom she associates in helping on that time when we will not be divided by distinctions of class and nationality, but will be members of one big family working and striving for the same end?"

TARIFF CHANGE UNLIKELY
MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—There is no indication that the next Congress will tamper with the tariff, but it is probable there will be a reduction in the corporation business tax, so that it will not be more than 10 per cent, Fletcher Hale (R.), Representative in Congress, told worsted and woolen manufacturers at an organization meeting here.

PUBLIC IS URGED TO FULLER USE OF RADIO GAINS

Out-of-Date Sets Held Responsible for Complaints—New Devices Ignored

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Obsolete radio receivers now in general use over America, as revealed by estimates in the Philadelphia area given before the Federal Radio Commission, are blamed for dissatisfaction of listeners-in, and are charged with holding up the development of the whole industry.

Rapid technical advances which have characterized the progress of radio are the most difficult problems for manufacturers and retailers to keep up with and have indirectly injured the industry in the eyes of many ultimate consumers.

The estimate of the Philadelphia situation given by Howard Frazer, representing Station WBAQ, is believed to show a typical cross-section of wireless telephony as it exists

in the United States today, disclosing one of its most serious difficulties. Philadelphia radioacting stations serve about 4,000,000 people possessing about 500,000 receiving sets. It is stated, according to estimates of spokesmen at the commission's hearing, between Station WBAQ and WCAU of Philadelphia, each asking for 1150 wavelength, about half of the sets in use about Philadelphia are of good quality, 40 per cent of the rest are of inferior grade, while the remainder, or 10 per cent, are classed as obsolete.

This means that in a typical city like Philadelphia, 250,000 sets are of superior or good quality, 200,000 are moderate or inferior, while 50,000 obsolete sets are incapable of tuning in on low waves or of giving any but crude tones.

In all large urban areas, it is explained, enterprising merchants buy up at wholesale prices low cost obsolete sets and urge sales by advertising campaigns. The manufacturer sells his obsolete sets to clear the way for new types. The chief disadvantage is to the ultimate consumer.

Most buyers of sets, it is pointed out, are unable to purchase more than one, and if an obsolete set is unloaded upon them, they grumble at the inferior range or poor tone, when they contrast it with the modern set of their neighbor. Many radio enthusiasts even at present do not realize, it is asserted, the superiority of latest inventions, because local dealers are overstocked with earlier sets which they are trying to unload.

FARM DOLLAR VALUE RISING, SURVEY SHOWS

Department of Agriculture Reports Best Returns for Last Eight Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The purchasing power of the farmer's products is higher than it has been for the last eight years, according to figures gathered by the Department of Agriculture and announced by William M. Jardine. While Congress has been discussing legislative means of assisting the farmers the economic laws of supply and demand plus good crops have put them back on the avenue of well being. Latest figures show the agricultural situation to be better in September than the already favorable condition in August.

The cotton crop, although one-third smaller than last year, will put \$200,000,000 more in the farmers' pockets, Mr. Jardine said. This improvement affects nearly a third of American farms. Livestock raisers also have led the way in recent better conditions of the farmers. High price of hogs means good prices for western corn and other products.

Gain in Index Figures
The index of the purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products has jumped from 88 in August to 92 in September. The index figure for September, 1920, was 79; in 1921, 75; in 1922, 66; in 1923, 79; in 1924, 83; in 1925, 85 and in 1926, 83.

Federal figures also show the cost of various commodities to the housewife today as compared with 1890, and years between. The figures are gathered by the bureau of statistics of the Labor Department. Prices for these years are listed for round steak, three kinds of pork, hens, milk, butter, lard, eggs, flour, corn meal, potatoes and sugar, and the housewife is able to trace the progress of prices. In 1890, for instance, she could buy 8.1 pounds of round steak for a dollar. In other words it cost about 12 1/2 cents a pound. Those days apparently are gone forever. In 1926 she could buy only 2.8 pounds of round steak for a dollar. The average price per pound was 35 or 36 cents.

Comparison of Prices
The prices of pork also have soared. In 1890 the housewife could buy 9.2 pounds of pork chops for a dollar while in 1926 she could get only 2.5 pounds. In other words, and taking into account price of ham, bacon and lard, a dollar today is worth only about as much as 30 cents in 1890. A curious fact is that a housewife could buy more ham or pork chops with a dollar in either of the war years when the nation was told "food will win the war" than she can with the same money now.

In 1890 a dollar would bring in 14.7 quarts of milk. In 1926 it would bring but a trifle over 7 quarts. In 1890 the housewife could buy 34.5 pounds of flour for a dollar. In 1926 she could buy only 16.7 pounds. In 1890 a dollar would buy 14.5 pounds of sugar—and in 1926 it would buy exactly the same.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS PAY OUT \$245,274,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Farmers in the three prairie provinces of Canada who marketed last year's wheat

This is the Bible Store
convenient to all—right in the heart of the shopping district
Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St., Boston

Bauer-Peterman Company
1129 Wall St.
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Since 1915
\$5.00

Tastes like toasted nuts
MALT BREAKFAST FOOD
Costs less than a cent a dish
Made of freshly roasted wheat and malted barley.

KNOWN FOR GOOD FOOD
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Write for Reservations.

Centrally Located
Randolph at LaSalle

BISMARCK HOTEL
CHICAGO

"A Dollar—a Dollar I'm Bid"—But Auction Fun Has No Price

Free and Without Cost Is Amusement at Unclaimed Luggage Sale, With Every Purchase a Mystery and Auctioneer a Master of Hidden Treasures

"A dollar—a dollar, I'm bid. Say a quarter. A quarter? Who'll go fifty? Do you realize your rare chance to procure umbrellas? About a dozen umbrellas, and I'm bid the price of one—Sold to the gentleman in the red shirt for a dollar fifty-five."

And there you are. It's a case of "pay your money and take what they give you." So it goes at the auction of unclaimed baggage at Freight Station No. 2 off Atlantic Avenue, Boston, and across the bridge.

One man has bought a suitcase and is going to open it. A dollar he's paid, on the chance that he may find some clothing. Eager, grinning faces surge about him. He is down on the floor of the freight house, working with anxious fingers. The suitcase opens. Something falls out, worn, of little use. The crowd roars and goes back to the auctioneer.

The bidding is high now. Everyone is interested. A man who has bought an iron chair puts it on top of a trunk and sits with lofty swagger. The piece to be sold is a leather traveling bag, initialed. It goes to a man for \$10. He carries it to the side of the freight room and stacks it with his other purchases. The crowd moves over to him.

"Why don't you open it up?" a voice asks.

"Why don't you buy yourself when you want to see inside?"

Over in a corner by herself, a woman is opening, painstakingly, a dozen umbrellas which she has bought in a bundle.

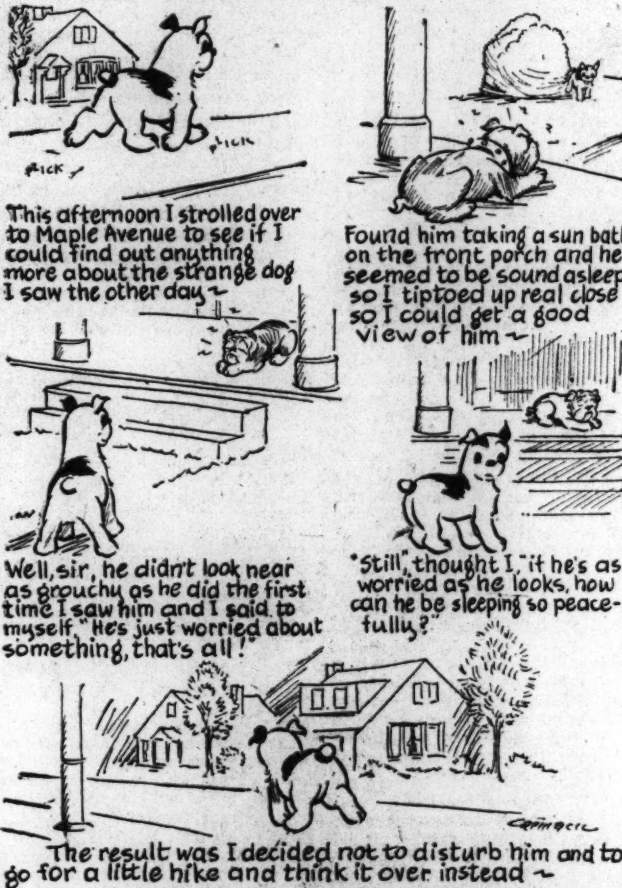
A little man with a derby hat is engaging the crowd's attention. He has bought a suitcase filled with brooms, whose handles have been cut off.

Up on the platform, the auctioneer exhorts the crowds not to waste their money by turning from the business at hand, which at the present moment is an enormous wooden box. "Perhaps," the auctioneer suggests, "the wardrobe of a movie queen."

An old gentleman has bought a black suit case of enticing weight. He and a friend unfasten it together. Its hidden treasure is a quantity of old magazines. The crowd laughs. Everybody is in good humor. The auction is also a show.

ESTATE GIVEN TO MASONS
WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Juniper Hall, the country estate of M. J. Whittall, Worcester carpet manufacturer, has been presented to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons by his widow. The property which comprises about 100 acres of land and an imposing Georgian mansion, is located on the crest of Meeting House Hill about six miles from Worcester. It is valued at approximately \$500,000.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



TEACHING IDEAL ALWAYS AHEAD

Must Keep Advancing and Not Rest on Laurels, Educators Declare

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—A teacher must ever be reaching for an ideal and when that is grasped the teacher must look above and beyond for another ideal to be a success," Professor Melchior said.

"The teacher, the artist, the sculptor, or anyone else who reaches the ideal and does not look beyond to another and higher ideal is doomed."

"The teacher must have time to think," Dr. Thomas said, "for without time to think the teacher does nothing but follow the routine and cannot make advancement. You may have the best school and the best equipment, but unless you have a good teacher you still have a poor school."

"The teacher may be doing her work as well as the rest of the teachers, but unless she thinks and has something in view, she will not advance."

"A store of stock is just as necessary in teaching as it is in any business. You may have the best of factories and the best of machinery, but unless you have stock you cannot do business. The same is true of the teacher."

NEW MAINE GAS TAX BEGINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUSTA, Me.—Collection of a four-cent tax on gasoline, in place of the former three-cent tax, was ordered to begin at once when Ralph O. Brewster, Governor, refused to issue a proclamation for a referendum against the four-cent tax bill passed by the last Legislature. Governor Brewster held there were not sufficient valid signatures on the referendum petitions to require a vote.

"Say it with Flowers"

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

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BOSTON, MASS.

FOUR-YEAR TERM PROVIDES ISSUE

Both Parties, However, Agree on Other Amendments

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Democrats and Republicans in New York are in accord on eight of the nine amendments to be presented to the voters on Nov. 8, according to opinion voiced by Governor Smith and John Knight (R.), state Senator of Arcadia, before the Erie County League of Women Voters. The amendment on which they disagree is that which would increase the Governor's tenure of office from two to four years, bringing the gubernatorial and presidential elections on the same day.

Governor Smith attacked the proposal because he declared it would give an unfair advantage to his political opponents, while Senator Knight held that the amendment enabled an expression of the largest number of voters. He emphasized that thousands of rural voters have to travel many miles to a polling place and are willing to make this long trip on the occasion of a presidential election, but will not bother with voting on state questions.

This is one of the strongly contested issues in the campaign and is being made the subject of debate by opposing party speakers all over the State. The Republicans are a unit in favor of its adoption; the Democrats, especially in New York City, are opposing it vigorously.

WESTERN PACIFIC INCOME
Net operating income of the Western Pacific for the months of 1927 dropped to \$1,434,039 from \$3,152,628 in the first nine months of 1926.

Readers' Folding Desk

For meetings that are held in special rooms or in hotels. It occupies small space when closed and is instantly unfolded for use. The original model to include all these features. The price is \$1.00. Write for details to GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO., 111 Park Place, Northville, Michigan.

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent markings, and are practically indestructible. The original model to include all these features. The price is \$1.00. Write for details to GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO., 111 Park Place, Northville, Michigan.

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For Your Household Furniture
STORAGE
Edward L. Wingate, General Manager
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Sunset Stories

Mike
(A True Story)

TWO long and three short calls—that is Mike's whistle for dinner. When he hears that call he picks up his ears and runs home. He waits at the back door until his mistress opens it and says, "Come in, Mike." Then he runs up the steps,



Occasionally, when he can attract her attention in no other way, he meows very softly and then rolls over and crosses his paws, but usually he just walks up and touches her foot before rolling over.

Mike is a two-year-old Maltese cat. When he was a tiny kitten, he and his mother and brother were filmed in a picture, but Mike doesn't remember much about it.

He has a little house built for him in the back yard, with a runway against the garage. It has a porch and a window, and you can see his name, Mike, over the door. Here he runs when it rains or he sees a dog approaching and oftentimes he takes a nap in his house, but at night he has a nice bed in the garage.

About a year ago two little kittens were found basking in the garage. The neighbors fed them until homes were found for them. Oftentimes they would sleep in Mike's house, and would peer out of the window, and play around on the porch. A neighbor took one of the kittens (Tommy) and he and Mike have become fast friends. Tommy looks upon Mike as a big brother and imitates him in many ways.

Mike is learning to leave the birds alone. Whenever his mistress sees him creeping up toward a bird, she calls out, "Mike, come here!" Mike doesn't exactly understand why he shouldn't catch birds, but he does know that he should be obedient to the one who looks after his welfare, so reluctantly, but none the less certainly, he turns back and runs home.

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

More About Old Sheffield Plate

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDLE

THE years during which old Sheffield plate was an important factor in home decoration covered that notable period when English furniture design and construction reached their highest levels. Thomas Boulsover discovered the method of making this fused plate in 1743, the process being described on this page last Saturday.

Thomas Chippendale was in 1743 a little known cabinetmaker of Worcester, who was to come to London within the next five years. While Boulsover was applying his invention to the making of buttons and small boxes, apparently never dreaming of its possibilities for tableware, the master designer, carver and cabinetmaker established himself in London as a craftsman of the highest skill and a successful business man.

This new material, silver fused to a sheet of copper, was applied slowly at first, then widely, until its use included almost everything that had been made of silver. By 1770 it had become an important product of the cities of Sheffield and Birmingham, and was turned out in factories on a quantity basis.

Edges and Shields of Silver

Where the edges of the silver-coated copper met and made sharp corners, the red metal was likely to show and to mar seriously the looks of the piece. To avoid this, and to give better wearing quality to any exposed angle, all-silver edges were often carefully soldered to certain portions.

These edges were formed in the same way round wire is, by drawing the metal through a steel block having in it a hole that is the shape of desired cross-section of the finished strip. Thus thin ribbons of silver, flat, half round, a hollow U, a sharp L, or forms including several curves and angles, were produced and used to enrich the beauty and increase the durability of the ware.

To gain still more closely the appearance of sterling silver by carrying engraved crests or family initials, it was necessary to have a much thicker body of the finer metal in certain places on the bodies of some articles. This was accomplished in one of two ways, either "sweating" a thin circle or oval "shield" to the

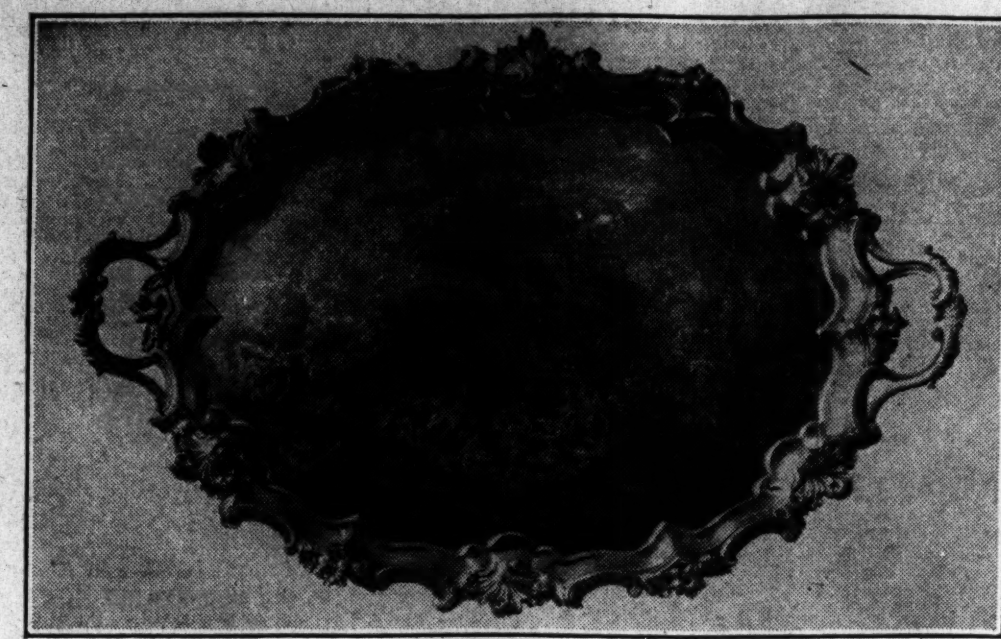
furnishings which must be made by others, their drawings for tables, chairs, commodes, scrutoires, and the like, all in the then new classic forms, furnished the cabinetmakers' lines.

Chippendale, we know, supplied to his customers carpets and bedding, as well as cabinet work. It is believed by those best informed that his own drawings were used for the making of the Sheffield plate that would best harmonize with the furniture that he supplied to the same homes.

The important but less conspicuous work of silversmiths quite naturally followed the same styles as were seen in the tables and sideboards on which they were to be used. Though the names of Heppelwhite and Sheraton are not, do not, appear as associated with forms of silver, those of Adam and Chippendale are, as may be noticed in the lines below our illustrations.

Accounting for Style Names

Not until near the end of George II's reign in 1760 did Sheffield plate receive much notice, or was it much made. How then can the designation Cromwellian, or James, or Queen Anne properly be given to things made as much as a century after these rulers had passed on? The Commonwealth ceased in 1660, James II's reign ended in 1688, Queen



A Heavily Chased Tray of Sheffield Plate, Having a Rim in the English Adaptation of the Rococo. This So-Called "Pierced" Shape Combines Mounts in the Form of C Scrolls, Conventionalized Shells and Flowers. Since It Is in Harmony With the Details Found on Much Chippendale Furniture, His Name Is Given to This Style.

During the century that followed the first making of Sheffield plate, scientific discoveries were bringing to light important truths, especially concerning electricity. In the first of those years it was found that this form of force could be accumulated in a device called the Leyden jar. Not long after Franklin flew his famous kite and proved that lightning came from electrically charged clouds.

From such rudiments developed the knowledge that in 1840 produced the process of electroplating. By this means an extremely thin coating of silver could be applied to another metal with great ease and speed. After that the years were few for the fused plate which had played such a prominent part in the trade of many countries for so long a time.

Electroplated goods could be made less carefully than the former sort, poorer work being hidden by the veil

SOME years ago, two Americans traveling in Japan and wishing to get an impression of village life, hired an open carriage and drove into the country. The Japanese were capable of as much as 20 miles at a stretch, but for a long drive that kind of power did not appeal.

Stopping in a quiet hamlet, where the children in their gay kimonos looked like animated dolls, they took some pictures and then turned their horses citywards again. When nearing their destination, the rug was drawn up from the floor where it had been lying in a heap, and underneath, to their amazement, was a native child, perhaps two years of age, soundly sleeping. He must have crept in while they were strolling

The Bizen-Yaki Bowl

refuse gracefully, the thought came to place in the hand of the small boy a coin which (it was supposed) would pay many times for another such bowl. Then the gift was received gladly—souvenir of a happy little adventure.

Several years later when back again in America they had a visit from an interesting Japanese. He spoke English fluently and was an authority on antique ceramics. Noticing that his glance had fallen more than once on the bowl which occupied its usual place on a table near where he sat, the hostess laughingly said that it was on exhibition not on account of any intrinsic worth, but because of a story.

After the recital of the latter, the guest with a murmured "Pardon," took the piece in both hands and studied it silently. Then he said: "Strange! This is Bizen-yaki. Very old."

As the foreign words conveyed nothing to them he went on, saying that "yaki" meant anything baked, hence was used to designate ware, and that Bizen was the province whence this sort came. Produced first in the fourteenth century, the output was not artistic until late in the sixteenth when by official order, utensils for the social clubs began to be manufactured.

Over 900 Years Old

This bowl had evidently been made about that time, its translucent glaze being a feature of the then new product. Its oddly mottled rim and the hardness of the body were results of the long stoving (three weeks and more) which it underwent. About the year 1650, the character of the ware was changed to a slate colored faience, some examples of which were embellished with exquisitely modeled figures. These were very scarce and commanded high prices. The Bizen-yaki familiar to western collectors was a cruder variety, as a rule.

All this was not given briefly as here stated, but in answer to a question and with many a quaint expression, very pleasing to the ear. From that beginning a delightful evening followed, the connoisseur going into the details of his subject with enthusiasm, enriching the imagination of those present with fascinating glimpses of long ago potters and their lovely art.

Now the bowl, in addition to recalling a pleasant episode, speaks of rigid, incomprehensible etiquette in a far away land and time, of strange manners, picturesque dress, queer customs. It thrills with the wonder of its preservation through the years and with the mystery of how it ever came to be in a peasant home.

M. G. G.

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Wishes to announce
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interesting gifts—
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EVANSTON, ILL.

American and Other Visitors to England

Are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England.
I have a host of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed titled income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demand of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age.
Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.
Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday throughout the year (except Good Friday), the first two in August and when Christmas falls on Friday) on view Thursdays.
Sales of antique furniture are held once a month. Commissions to buy accepted and goods packed and forwarded.

W. E. HURCOMB
CALDER HOUSE, Entrance 1 Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England. Phone Regent 6878-9.

Benjamin Randolph, Cabinetmaker

Philadelphia Special Correspondence

MORE than 150 years ago there lived in Philadelphia two well-known cabinetmakers, William Savery and Benjamin Randolph, but the exact status of each as an influence upon early American furniture design has never been adequately determined.

For years the supremacy of Savery was taken for granted. Many fine pieces of furniture known to have been produced in Philadelphia during his time were attributed to him, despite the inadequacy of documentary evidence to prove his workmanship.

Now, however, new light has been thrown on the career of Randolph by the discovery of a torn piece of yellow paper pasted to an old chair.

The chair, lent by Mrs. Howard Sill of Baltimore, and now on view in the Chippendale alcove at the Pennsylvania Museum, Memorial Hall, is the only known piece of furniture bearing Randolph's label according to Fluke Kimball, the museum's director.

For several years the museum authorities have conducted exhaustive search for authentic interiors and furniture of early American days suitable for installation in the series of period rooms which will be a feature of the new Philadelphia art museum.

Savery Has Held the Limelight

With the discovery of the Randolph label, the museum has set itself the task of obtaining further documentary evidence concerning the two foremost early cabinetmakers of the Quaker city, and their work has led them to a critical review of all that is known concerning the rival establishments.

Savery, apparently, was less careless than Randolph in placing his mark upon the furniture of his make.

while a whole one was found on the bottom of one of the drawers of a small mahogany serpentine fronted chest.

Savery, who styled himself "Chair Maker and Joiner," became well known in Philadelphia about 1746. A record of \$147 paid by him for

as the keystone of a decorative border, turning to the purpose of decoration such articles of the shop's manufacture as Chippendale chairs, tables, a sofa and long-case clock.

So far as may be ascertained from the evidence of tax records, Randolph topped his rival, having paid \$178 in 1786 for properties scattered through various wards in the city. As distinguished from Savery's humbler title of "Cabinet Maker and Joiner," Randolph came known as "carver and joiner" and retired as "a gentleman." It is known that his work attracted the attention of Thomas Jefferson and that the desk upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed came from his workshop.

Not only has the little chair label opened the entire discussion of the Randolph-Savery craftsmanship, but it has served to stress the importance of Philadelphia as an early furniture-producing center.

The old idea of the importation from England of interior woodwork and bulky furniture has been dissipated," said Mr. Kimball. "We now realize that the work found in Philadelphia, differing in many respects from that of the old country, was made by craftsmen here."

"Colonial decorative art, in the years just prior to the Revolution, was marked by the adoption of the fashions in French, Chinese and Gothic, which in British art are usually associated with the name of Thomas Chippendale. It is well known that Philadelphia, then the metropolis of the colonies, was the principal seat of the American adoption of this style."

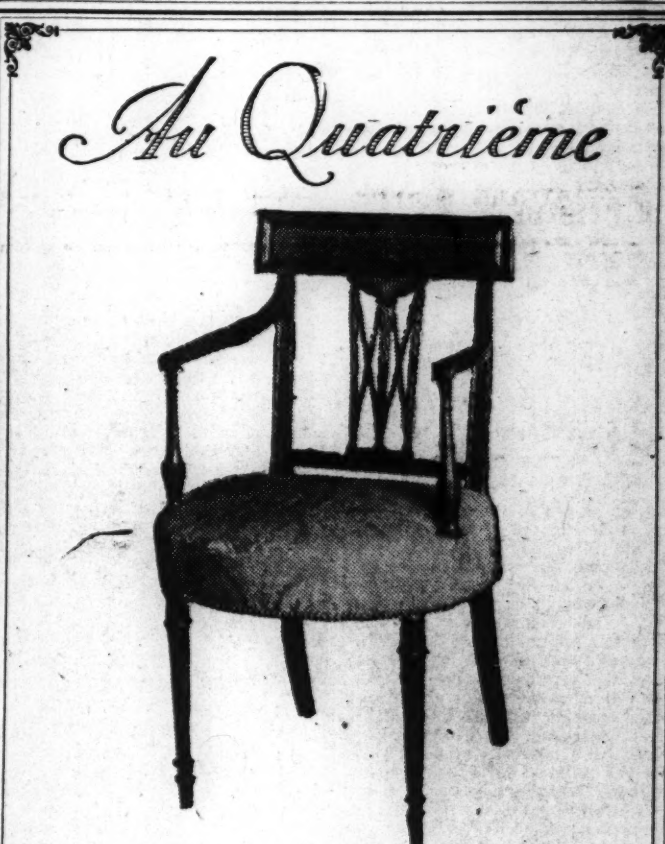
"Not only do all the earliest native pieces come from this city, but most of the best English pieces which have been in this country since Colonial times have been found here."

DOROTHY GRADLEY

Randolph Is Becoming Known

Benjamin Randolph, on the other hand, marked his commodious place of business with a trade sign bearing an extensive advertisement: "Benjamin Randolph, Cabinet Maker at the Golden Eagle in Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia. Makes all sorts of cabinet and chair work, likewise carving, gildings, etc., performed in the Chinese and modern styles."

The advertisement itself was elaborately printed from a copper plate engraved by one J. Smither of Philadelphia. It flaunted an eagle



6 Fine Sheraton Mahogany Arm Chairs

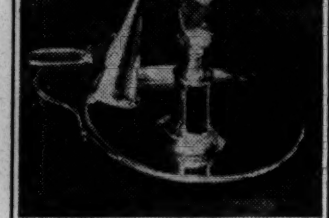
Sheraton was never more successful in his "skillful manipulation of straight lines" than in his chairs, to which he imparted always "a remarkable sense of dignity and refinement." The six fine arm chairs in Au Quatrième's collection are particularly happy examples of this special gift. The reeded legs and vase-shaped supports of the arms are both very characteristic, but it is the beautifully designed Roman diagonal lattices of the backs . . . a decorative motif which he introduced . . . which marks the chairs as so peculiarly and so delightfully his own. No one could fail to recognize them as consummate examples of his restrained and exquisite style.

Fourth floor, old building

John Wanamaker

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.



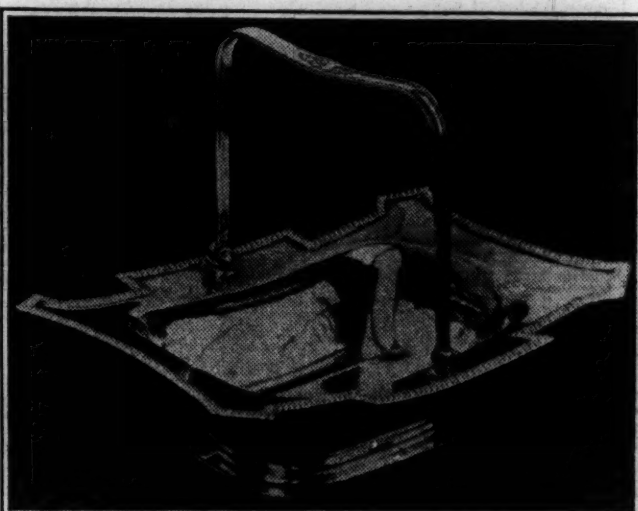
By Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.
A Flat Candlestick Having Plain Oval Base and Extinguisher.

Anne's reign ended in 1714, 30 years before this union of metals was discovered.

This is explained by assuming that workers in silver plate copied on request pieces of old silver which actually had been made in these earlier periods. To say that such product, although made in the late 1700's is in the style of a certain much earlier period is wholly proper. A wrong impression may be gained, however, if the words "in the style of" are left out.

Important for Nearly 100 Years

But little old Sheffield plate was made before George III became King in 1760, and the best of it appeared during his reign, which ended in 1820. After that, in the time of George IV, the decadent Empire tastes prevailed and the grotesque was often preferred rather than the artistic. So "early" or "late" Georgian, as a time of making,



By Courtesy of B. Altman & Co.
Coke Basket With Straight Gadroon Border, Which Is Less Common Than the Diagonal Sort. The General Contour of This Basket Suggests the Battlements of a Castle.

of silver so easily applied. The product looked well and the public chose it quickly in preference to the higher priced old Sheffield plate, most makers of which shifted as soon as they could to the production of the readily marketable new ware.

Between 1855 and 1860 the manufacture of the old sort of plated ware having been given place to the later method.

Important for nearly 100 years, its vogue saw the beginnings of the use of mahogany in furniture; the ar-

with the camera, so the only thing to do was to take him back.

On re-entering the village, it was evident that a search was going on, so the now awake baby was held aloft. The driver, who understood some English, was told to explain how the mishap had come about. Instead of being angry or regretful for having been caused such anxiety, even if unintentionally, the mother, through her countryman, thanked them for bringing back her son, and begged forgiveness for his having intruded and so put them to that trouble.

The Home of the Bowl

She then asked if there was anything she could do to show her gratitude. In reply to that they intimated, with a smile to express friendliness, that they had often desired to see the inside of a Japanese home. This request was granted at once, but they merely looked into the dwelling, remembering in time the impoliteness of entering a house in that land with shoes on.

Having heard something of native furnishings they were not surprised that little more than mats were to be seen. On the floor beside one of them was a tray, on which stood a reddish-brown bowl with what seemed to be cooking apparatus. They were admiring this, and thinking that it was just the touch needed to make the scene like an Oriental print, when the mother noted where their gaze rested, and picking up the dish, said something to the driver.

The remark interpreted was to the effect that this article was of no value save to hold rice, but if they would accept it as a token of her thanks she would feel very much honored. Embarrassed to take anything from one who seemed to have so little and yet not know how to



By Courtesy of Shreve Crump & Low
At the Right—Early Boat-Shaped Sauce Tureen With Cover in the Adam Style, Sheffield Plate. It Bears Likeness to a Grecian Urn, and Has Reeded Base and Top. At the Left—One of a Pair of Jugs for Cream or Sauce.

can mean only that a piece dates either early or late in the reign of the third George.

Constantly popular through the late 1700's old Sheffield plate continued through the rise and decline of not only Chippendale's style but those of Adam and Heppelwhite and Sheraton. Its sustained popularity covered the Empire period from its start in 1804, through its debased variations, until it was lost in the years of William IV, 1830-1837. Even into the reign of Queen Victoria there was no other practically satisfactory substitute for sterling silver.

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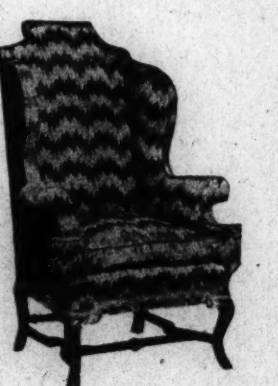
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piece where the engraving was to be and smoothing the edges till they disappeared, or by cutting a hole through the plate and filling it perfectly with a sheet of silver.

In the latter case an examination of the inner side of a hollow dish is likely to show where the solid silver was set in. The presence of one of these much-desired shields may be detected from the outside of the piece by breathing on the place where it is likely to be found. If there it will clearly appear in a lighter color than the surrounding metal.

As the wealth of the country was more and more widely distributed, the utilitarian arts as expressed in home furnishings including tableware were increasingly encouraged. Families of moderate means were able to gratify in a growing degree their desires for beautifying their homes. Costing far less than the fine silver which it duplicated in appearance, the new fused plate offered a happy contrast to the sober gray pewter that had been so far the nearest approach to the finer metal, and its popularity was widespread and lively.

The Influences in Design

The designs for the contents of the home of wealth, as well as those for the building itself, originated more generally than we may appreciate with the architects. The brothers Adam, of whom Robert was the more famous, were employed by many rich patrons as architects and as interior decorators, though the latter term was then unknown. As their rooms required harmonious



Music News of the World

Vienna's "Coolidge Concerts"

By PAUL BECHTOLD

AT LAST Vienna has made the acquaintance of that untiring pioneer and generous supporter of contemporary music, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Coolidge. For the first time Mrs. Coolidge has included Vienna and other central European cities in the itinerary of her campaign for modern music. The Viennese knowledge of her activities had been vague. Only the initiated, chiefly the young musicians, were more definitely informed of the details of the Pittsburg Festival and the Coolidge Foundation.

Interesting would be statistics of how many musicals Mrs. Coolidge and her prizes have set into motion. More interesting still, after a first hearing of, say, Leo Weiner's prize Quartet, a scrutiny of the other works submitted. But quite apart from speculation as to the results of the annual contest, there remains no doubt as to the stimulating effect which this American woman has upon the composers of our age. Some doubt and uncertainty prevailed here at first as to the nature and object of the enterprise known as the "Coolidge Concerts." But with recollections of the Esterhazy and Rasmussen's still lingering, the Viennese finally agreed that the Coolidge patronage was an instance of "history repeating itself," recalling memories of the rococo and Biedermeier age. And only one question then remained to be answered: whether or not a new Haydn or Beethoven would be heard in the two concerts.

Bridge's New Quartet
Whatever the answer may be, the two programs surely acquainted the Vienna public with a number of composers whose works, even whose names, had heretofore been completely unknown in Central Europe—Frank Bridge, for instance, or Charles Martin Loeffler, or Frederick Jacobs.

Frank Bridge's Quartet No. 3, opening the programs, expressed a certain aspect of contemporary English music generally regarded with some misgivings by the older and conservative groups of central Europe. The Teutonic mentality, strong, bent on "systematic," "organic" evolution, is wont to search for the "missing link" between the great classic musical tradition and the England of, say, Sir Edward Elgar, whom German has come to regard as the Brahms of British music, and the younger generation of Bax, Bliss, Goossens or Lord Berners. Bridge is, as far as memory serves, totally new to central Europe, and Vienna was therefore unable to verify the verdict of his countrymen that this new quartet represents him at his best. But even apart from relative standards, the Quartet No. 3 is a piece of excellent workmanship. It is brief, and well developed, themes—too melancholy, too "minor" in mood, however, always to evade monotony.

Bridge's work was in this respect and on this occasion, the antipode of Malipiero's Sonata a Tre, in brief, and piano. The second movement, played here, combines the violin and pianoforte, and all three instruments unite for peaceful collaboration in the last movement. Quite unlike Bridge's piece, it is brief, brilliant music, unburdened by speculative tendencies, calculated to please and to give full sway to the two instrumentalists. An opportunity, incidentally, enthusiastically embraced here by Emma Lubbecke-Job and Hans Kindler, who reveal in the display work of the piece.

Loeffler and Jacobs
St. Francis of Assisi's "Canticum fratris solis" has tempted many composers into musical expression, but is still to receive a musical setting commensurate with its simple grandeur and native loveliness. Charles Martin Loeffler has approached his task with more sincerity and taste than potentiality, with more reverence than originality, and, incidentally, with more knowledge of ecclesiastical than of Italian tradition. Frederick Jacobs, in his "Two Assyrian Psalms," invokes the heathen goddess with a befitting pagan tempestuousness. The Prayer of Markandevian presupposes in this deity a predilection for Meyerbeerian grand opera, while the influence of Strauss' "Salome" is ubiquitous in the Hymn to Istar. If the Psalms display strong temperament, they do so often at the expense of the vocalists. Rudens Herlinger coped with the orchestral waves set in motion by the composer and by Hans Kindler, the conductor, and succeeded not only in making herself heard—a triumph in itself—but in showing a beautiful voice as well. Leo Weiner's "Pittsburg" Quartet, new here if not elsewhere, is brief, pleasing music of the mildly entertaining sort—not deep but agreeable in its neo-Mendelssohnian romanticism.

Ottorino Respighi himself appeared to conduct the performance—the first one anywhere—of his "Trittico Botticelliano," for chamber orchestra. It comprises three pieces, well balanced in the contrasting moods, inspired by three paintings of the Italian master: "La Primavera," "L'adorazione dei Magi" and "La Nascita di Venere." Limpid, transparently scored and sonorous music of the familiar Respighian note, Gregorian elements wedded to impressionistic influences and, this time, to certain Puccinian reminiscences as well. The "Trittico" was clearly the popular success of the Coolidge concerts.

Schönberg's New Quartet
Their great artistic event, however, was the first performance anywhere of Arnold Schönberg's new Quartet, No. 3, Op. 30. To speak of any work by this master, and of this one in particular, with any amount of certainty after a first and single hearing taxes the critic's sense of responsibility. One question was above all to be answered by the new Quartet: is the new Schönberg work again, as before, "paper music," "musical mathematics"? To refute, even to quote such verdicts is distressing to

interval of a third. Such critics may, of course, look in vain for "pregnant themes" also in Schönberg's new Quartet.
To answer the aforesaid question: the Quartet is again in the "twelve-tone technique." But, if the Woodwind Quintet was perhaps an experiment in the new technique, a study, as it were, in a new musical grammar—the Quartet, two or three years younger, is a well set poem in the new language. The lyric beauty of the second movement, the virile force of the final Rondo are intelligible even at first hearing. And above all, there is a lucidity of thematic work, a supreme craftsmanship, that stamp Schönberg what he is: the great classic master of our age.



MARTHA ATTWOOD

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A Recitalist's Viewpoint

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

MISS MARTHA ATTWOOD, the soprano, prepares for a recital, I learned when calling on her today, with all the zeal and thoroughness of an impresario putting a production on the stage; yes, many productions. For, "every piece I present," declared she, "is a series of dramatic scenes in the small. When I interpret a song, I must accomplish precisely what a company of artists do when they give an opera. I must enlarge the concert hall to a theater. I must make my minutes have the illusion of a complete evening, and I must cause a few pages of music to seem as a whole book of arias, interludes and choruses. In addition to that, I must picture places, indicate action and characterize persons. No painted canvas or shifting lights to set me off, and no walking about or gesticulating allowed me, I have to rely altogether on posture, face and voice as my means of conveying life."

"If I neglect the dramatic purpose and opportunity of a work, I may as well not have offered it. My program, as far as that item counts, is a failure. My technical practice, my study with the accompanist and my labor of independent preparation go for nothing. Here, to illustrate my meaning, is the unfamiliar 'Requiem' by Schumann. See how broadly it is written and how deliberately it moves. With it, I must secure as much effect as I do with the title role of 'Tosca.' I must have a moment of suspense as impressive as that of the scene of 'Viel d'art' and no stage, having other figures on it to help me prepare the situation. Either achieve that, or leave 'Requiem' in the case. It had better lie in my folio collection neglected, than be brought out and treated as so many notes. Such a sustained melody, as you observe, is anything but an easy vocal problem. And yet, the mere singing of it does not suffice. The text wants to be acted. These words have got to be exalted into visions."

Cause for Satisfaction
"On account of these responsibilities, I prefer the recital type of performance to any other. And when I think of the material at my command, I have still more cause for satisfaction. All the songs in the world, I may say, are mine to choose from. Which means opportunities without end for study, comparison and selection. There was a time when I acquired for my own library every modern song of unusual merit as soon as it was published. I got a great quantity of modern works together, which I still possess. But I will not insist upon the musical value of every item, after the lapse of a few years. I had an especial fondness for the French school, and still have. I am obliged now, however, to count out a good many examples of its output which I formerly thought highly of. Certain names in

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London Recitals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Oct. 10

THE finest experience of recent concerts was to hear Jelly d'Arányi, at her violin recital in Wigmore Hall, Oct. 3, play "The Lark Ascending," of Vaughan Williams. At last this most poetic of modern violin solos is making its way into the concert repertoire of violinists. Whether it be played with orchestra (as in its original version) or with pianoforte accompaniment (as now), it is equally satisfying. To be sure, in the pianoforte reduction the tone coloring of the orchestra is lost. But when an artist of Ethel Hobday's caliber is at the piano, the loss is atoned for by the gain in sympathy. The rapport between her and Jelly d'Arányi was remarkable.

Of Miss d'Arányi's own playing it is difficult to speak in terms which do not sound exaggerated. The plain fact is that she belongs to the small company of really great violinists, and at this recital showed herself at the top of her powers. With Jelly d'Arányi's allowances are unnecessary. Her bow arm and left hand are exactly right, and her interpretive limitations practically nil. She can play equally beautifully (and did) such diverse works as Tartini's Sonata in G minor, Mozart's D major Concerto No. 4, "The Lark Ascending" of Vaughan Williams, "The Suite Populaire Espagnole" of de Falla (arr. by Paul Kochanski) and a group of small solos that ranged from a graceful "Bagatelle," by Nicholas Gaitly, to one of the most mysterious of the Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dances.

The de Falla Suite
A word must be said of this de Falla Suite. The material is furnished by the now well-known Canciones Populares. On the whole the violin takes over the responsibilities of the voice successfully. Kochanski has done his work well. Only in one or two instances did the absence of words constitute a loss—notably on the rapid repetition notes. Even then the brilliant technical effect almost carried the day.

Arrangements of this kind are successful by a balancing of give and take. But arrangements which, while ostensibly adding to the resources of a work, are in reality superfluous, have little to commend them. An arrangement by Victor Hely-Hutchinson for voice, piano and string quintet of Arthur Somervell's Song Cycle, "A Shropshire Lad," belongs to this order. It was given a first performance by Bertram Attyon at the recital in Wigmore Hall on Oct. 5. Attyon himself has an agreeable voice, and sings intelligently, though without dramatic variety of style. His coadjutors were those admirable artists Harold Cragson, the Spencer Dyke Quartet, and C. Winterbottom, so the performance was more than adequate. Of the many songs forming the cycle, only two or three—for example "Bredon Hill" and "Into my heart an air"—gained anything by the resources of string tone color. In the others, there seemed a conscientious effort to veil the fact that the piano was radically the right medium for the accompaniments. The final impression was that for ordinary concert work the songs could stand best on their composer's own merits. But—and this is an important qualification—Hely-Hutchinson's arrangements would be an asset in radio performance. Here the piano is often so intractable in transmission that the sweeter, more ductile string tone would assist the general effect. And how beautiful good string tone can be! The Spencer Dyke Quartet at this concert played Three Idylls by Frank Bridge with the extreme refinement always associated with their work, and with a lovely warmth in their tone which seemed new.

Moderns and Classics
There are those who declare that a singer, to interpret modern songs well, should have thorough discipline in the classics. Sometimes I am impelled to the reverse opinion, that a singer to interpret the classics impressively requires extensive practice in the works of the modern composers. For another thing, an explorer in modern music is the very person to bring from darkness a piece like that of Schumann, of the sustained line and exalted mood which Miss Attwood showed me. For still another, an explorer in modern music is the very person who can solve the problem of vocal execution, hitherto rather generally dodged, which the Schumann piece sets. Speaking of modern songs, I would have given much to have Miss Attwood try for me a couple of works by Edgar Varèse, bearing the inclusive title, "Offrandes," and the subtitles, "Chanson de la nuit" and "La croix du sud"; also a couple by Aurelio Jarnal, "Der Abend" and "Awakening," which are just published; the first pair by C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston, and the second by G. Schirmer, Inc., New York.

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ducing a good deal of sound) and the emotional effect is negative.
Norman Greenwood, on Oct. 3, gave the first of three recitals at Eolian Hall. He is already known as a pianist of promise from his appearances at the Promenade concerts and elsewhere. These recitals definitely mark his debut. The programs show excellent taste, and Mr. Greenwood's playing is rich in the same quality. His performances of Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and César Franck's Prélude, Aris at Finales arrested attention by a capacity rare in young artists—i. e., the perception and expression of the beauties of quietude and pianissimo. This is a very valuable possession and not on any account to be thrown away, however much he develops in future the broad, bold elements of modern concert work.
M. M. S.

Boston Symphony Plays Honegger's "Fedra" Suite

THE Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the first of its fourth pair of concerts for the season in Symphony Hall, Boston, yesterday afternoon, with this program:
Handel—Concerto Grosso in D minor for string orchestra, Op. 4 No. 10
Honegger—Incidental Music to D'Annunzio's "Fedra"
Tchaikovsky—Symphony No. 4 in F minor

According to the program book, the Honegger excerpts, "as connected," were played yesterday for the first time in concert form, though the prelude to Act II was performed by the Symphony Society of New York last December, when Walter Damrosch presented a program of "Modern Music, Pleasant and Unpleasant."

How many of the fragments listed did Mr. Koussevitzky play yesterday? As reduced from the number originally announced for the concert, the program promised us "Prelude to Act II—Imprecation of Thésée—Prelude to Act III." Did this indicate three sections? And were both the prelude and the third played? If so, they were so like as to be indistinguishable.

The music we heard, whatever it was, will not lead to radical revision of the rules of composition. The first section, presumably depicting Fedra in her sun-bath, was atmospheric in its so far from being the sincerest flattery that it is almost libelous. One young violinist known to the writer pulled a tone that is greatly admired in the concert hall, yet can never get an engagement to play in the padded studio at Savoy Hill. And

The Handel was again a vehicle for display of the strings; but once more a slow movement proved a pitfall for the conductor. After the air had dragged through its course and faded lingeringly into silence, the finale was turned off at prodigious speed. The expertness and responsiveness of the orchestra are doubtless a temptation to the conductor to show it off. It is pleasant to see this virtuosity devoted to higher ends.

Tchaikovsky, if he could hear Koussevitzky's rendering of his Fourth Symphony, might perhaps be tempted to say that the conductor had dragged through its course and faded lingeringly into silence, the finale was turned off at prodigious speed. The expertness and responsiveness of the orchestra are doubtless a temptation to the conductor to show it off. It is pleasant to see this virtuosity devoted to higher ends.

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The Promise of the Proms

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Oct. 3

THE success of the British Broadcasting Corporation's six weeks' season of promenade concerts at Queen's Hall, which has just ended, was to use once more the old journalistic phrase, cause many furiously to think—particularly those concert entrepreneurs whom radio has provoked furiously to feel. Differences, said someone the other day, cannot be argued out, but they can be lived out, and the course of history itself, the same writer went on to say, has been in a sense, a living out of differences.

The exchange of old concert worlds for new, now going on, necessarily brings some discomfort to those who were perfectly content with the old. But among other significant things, the crowds at Queen's Hall have proved the rather hasty apprehensions that radiocasting would kill concerts to be baseless. As one ventured to point out in these columns several months ago, when the fate of the Proms was still hanging in the balance, the essential problem in London is not to find people who want to listen to orchestral music but to find a concert hall big enough to hold them. The money turned away from Queen's Hall during the last six weeks must have drawn after it many sighs from those in charge of that department which a little girl once described as the money-box office. With such crowds the word "Promenade" became a misnomer and, from the promenade's point of view, a "standing" joke.

The procession, six weeks long, of solo instrumentalists and singers brought to one's notice a rather curious point. Everyone has heard of the actor or actress with "a good stage presence," and the film artist who "photographs well." Like the gramophones, radio supplies their musical counterparts. For reasons difficult to analyze, the microphone flatters the tone of certain singers and violinists by supplying at least the better half of its quality—as the naked ear quickly discovers in the concert room. Again, with other artists whose natural tone may be much superior, microphone imitation is so far from being the sincerest flattery that it is almost libelous. One young violinist known to the writer pulled a tone that is greatly admired in the concert hall, yet can never get an engagement to play in the padded studio at Savoy Hill. And

there are popular "wireless" vocalists who ought never to sing outside it. Any day, however, may bring improvements in transmission that will wipe out this freakish favoritism.

Considering the change in control and organization and the experimental nature of this year's season it was not surprising to find "first performances" few and far between. But what was surprising was to find most of the "novelties" shattering even quite modest expectations. Critical frankness about these works would approach, one felt, dangerously near to rudeness.

Domestic Music
With perhaps a couple of exceptions, there seemed to be a conspiracy among the British composers to return to an idiom in vogue about 30 years ago, and one work actually evoked, at least for the present writer, that period when authors addressed Gentle Readers and music in England was largely a family affair, sustained by the daughters of the house—"all very accomplished and pleasing, and one very pretty," as Jane's Miss Crawford said. "Two play on the pianoforte, and one on the harp—and all sing—or would sing if they were taught—or sing all the better for not being taught—something like it." When this particular work was over one had to resist a conviction that the canary for which Lord Berners wrote a funeral march was much more alive. Another work, with a Gaelic title, seemed to conjure up an overgrown, stagey stage Irishman. Its author showed distinctly more talent as a conductor, but, as the vaudeville artists used to say, his piece "tore the place down." That is more than can be said of William Alwyn's Five Preludes for orchestra, in spite of, or perhaps because of the fact that the composer, unlike most of his companions, is not forever triumphantly discovering the obvious. Fugitive, and slight of texture as these preludes are, one caught here and there definite gleams of talent.

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The BABY CYCLOPE

ERLANGER'S THEA. W. 46th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
George M. Cohan's Comedians in
"The Merry Malones"
with GEORGE M. COHAN (Albion)
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30

WALTER HAMPDEN
In Herbert Ross's Comedy
AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE
HAMPDEN'S THEA., Broadway, 62d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

CASINO 39th St. & Broadway, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Joseph Beatty's Musical Comedy
"JUST FANCY"
with Raymond Hitchcock, Try Sweeney, Joseph Beatty, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Edna Burke, H. Reeves-Smith, Marguerite & Gull.

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IN CHICAGO, AT THE CORT THEATRE
CORT Eves. 8:00-8:30 (Ex. Sat. 8:30)
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Seats at Box Office, Oct. 29-30

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THE HOME FORUM

Keller, Poet and Novelist

AS A poet, Gottfried Keller has gained favor because his choice of subject, his expression, diction, rhyme and rhythm are all charming. As a novelist he displays firmness, delicious humor, surety, tenderness and sympathy; and the freshness and vitality of his work have a universal appeal inasmuch as the heart of a poet in a prose writer makes for charming results also. Although born in Switzerland, he writes in a pure, well-chosen German, and refrains from the use of the Swiss home dialect. Although writing was obviously his vocation, he struggled for some years with the effort to become a landscape painter. When he finally realized that his sketchbook contained more verses than drawings he yielded his own strange preference and proceeded to develop his talent of writing, after which it was not long before his lyrics and essays attracted attention. A small Government allowance enabled him to attend the University of Heidelberg. Later he spent several years of hardship in Berlin. From childhood the name of Goethe received his reverence and great was his joy when one morning he found the entire thirty volumes of Goethe's works on his bed. These he read and studied, and continuously discovered new treasures in them. Little did he dream then that one day it would be said of him, "Gottfried Keller is the most distinguished writer since Goethe published his 'Wilhelm Meister' and Kleist his 'Michael Kohlhaas'."

A volume of poems was the first result of his earnest application. "A Harvest Night" may be quoted as one of the most appealing. It begins—

Grain fields are waving all around me,
Spread like an ocean, far and wide;
Although upon its shallow bottom
No shellfish or sea monsters hide,
But merely flowers that dream of
seawards.

While drinking in the starlit night,
And I absorb the peaceful beauty
Shed by this ocean's golden light.

Having conjured up before the vision
The grainfield ripe with harvest, he
continues:

In the green valleys of my homeland
An ancient custom holds its place.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Harvest Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

(Field Mice)

For wealth of golden grain
All safely stored away;
And that which fell again
From carts on harvest day;
For winter store secure
As harvest song began;
For nests that yet endure;
We praise Thee as we can.

(Birds)

For plums all golden, swung
From hot up-netted trees;
For all fruit freely hung;
And even more than these—
For all we knew secure
As harvest song began;
For nests that yet endure;
We praise Thee as we can.

(Insects)

For all the summer flowers
Wherewith we bask and preen
Through long delicious hours;
For all things smelt and seen;
For eggs that lay secure
As harvest song began;
For joys that yet endure;
We praise Thee as we can.

(All People)

For all the year's good yield
In fruit of heart and earth,
For fold and byre and field,
For labor, love and mirth;
For blessings known secure
As harvest song began;
For good things that endure;
We praise Thee as we can.

DOROTHY THOMP.

A Debt to the Netherlands

Take, as an example . . . the four vital institutions upon which the United States rests, and more than that, which have caused it to be regarded as the most distinctive nation in the world. I mean our public school system of free education; our freedom of religious worship; our freedom of the press; and our betterment tax of property benefited by adjacent improvements. It is popularly supposed that these came to the United States from England. But how could they, since scarcely one existed in England when they were introduced into the . . . United States by the Pilgrim Fathers, who had lived for eleven years in the live well and comfortable. Each of these four institutions were flourishing for years in the Netherlands; the Pilgrims absorbed them there and brought them to the United States.

There is not one New Yorker in a village I believe, who knows or cares—that his city was originally founded by the Netherlands; that for forty years, from 1625 to 1664, it was governed entirely under the flag of the Netherlands; that its first Mayor (then called Governor) was a New Netherlands colonist; that its present official flag is the Dutch emblem of William of Orange; that its motto, "Eendracht maakt macht" ("In union there is strength") is in the Netherlands tongue.

The surprise naturally occasioned by the extent of Netherlands influence upon American institutions is lessened when it is borne in mind that the early influences which shaped American life were largely brought direct from the Netherlands in the lives of the early settlers. The men who founded New York were, chiefly, from the Netherlands. The Pilgrims who settled Plymouth had lived eleven years in the Netherlands. The Puritans who settled elsewhere in Massachusetts had all their lives been exposed to Dutch influence. New Jersey, as well as New York, was settled by the Dutch West India Company. Connecticut was settled by Thomas Hooker, who came from a long line of Dutch in the Netherlands. Roger Williams founded Rhode Island, was a Dutch scholar. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, came of a Dutch mother, whose teachings were a potent influence in his life. These men introduced into the Netherlands institutions after another into America.

What we are apt to forget, unless our histories lie very close to us, is that the Netherlands was an influential nation in commerce, art, education, statesmanship, when the United States lay still undeveloped. . . . A reading of the history of those times reveals the tremendous part that the Netherlands played in the institutions of the world. Ranking as one of the first states of the world, her people added to the intellectual and moral resources of mankind in nearly every art which heightens and adorns human life, and in nearly every aspect of human endeavor. — EDWARD W. BOX, in "Twice Thirty."

Trees in a Parking Space

Six eucalyptus trees stand stanchly in the center of a city parking place. Many a big car, vain of its aristocratic name and of its shine, and many a lowly car, with a common name, and with no hint of shine on its radiator, draw up in the shade of these trees. They are as beautiful as any group of trees in a park. True they do not have a grassy lawn about them as the palm trees that grow on the opposite side of the boulevard do, in front of the lovely old hotel by the sea. The eucalyptus trees do not represent the presence of that hotel, though it shuts off the view of the ocean that used to be theirs. Instead they themselves would no doubt have been cut down to make room for an apartment house or hotel or shop.

Those tall trees with pendent glossy leaves are a link with the past, before the tiny seaside village became a popular resort, and when the ranchers and their families from the surrounding country came to the beach in buggies or light spring wagons, and camped on the sand for the day.

At that time there was no amusement zone with coasters, and slides, and merry-go-rounds. The ice cream vendor of cones or sandwiches was unknown, and people brought their own ice cream, packed in the freezer, or words to that effect, just as the author hoped he would.

E. M. C.



Troton, Bridge and Church.

A Young Girl's Song

If I had a little maid, three years
Yellow, yellow head in my glad
arms, sleeping—
That is what I would sing to her,
When the stars were cold,
And the night was near us, and
no light peeping:

Out of the faded fairy kings'
Boxes of gold and treasure things,
If I could choose and bear away
The thing I most wished in the rich
array—
Jewels, gold,
And treasures old
Never would keep
And never would hold
My hand or eye;
I would pass them by:
Jewel of red,
And stone of blue;
I would toss them by,
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Jewels, gold,
And treasures old
Never would keep
And never would hold
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I would pass them by:
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And stone of blue,
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My hand

ONE OF
Florida's Safest Investments

SHARES in the
Lakeland Building & Loan Association
ASSETS
More than \$900,000.00

We have never failed to more than earn our dividend, which is payable quarterly, January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, October 1st, of each year. Your investment is secured by first mortgages on homes only. We have shareholders in nearly every State. Write for descriptive literature.

| Sales (in hundreds) | High | Low | 1:00 |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|
| 1 Seiberling Rubber | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 27 Servel vtc wt | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| 40 Servel Del | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| 1 Shattuck Del | 6% | 6% | 6% |
| 4 Shawinigan | 8% | 8% | 8% |

[illegible]

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------|------|------|
| 18 | O Ohio | 74% | 74% | 74% |
| 1 | Stand Pow & Lt. | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 125 | Stand Sanitary | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 126 | Swift & Co | 122% | 122% | 122% |
| 68 | Swift Int | 28% | 26% | 27 |
| 2 | Tampa El | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 21 | Teck High Coal | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| 17 | Tidal Osage | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 17 | Timken Det Axle | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1 | TransLuxDayPie | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| 1 | TransLuxDayPie | 28 | 28 | 28 |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1 | Trumblon Std... | 10% | 9% | 9% |
| 2 | Trumblon Std... | 20% | 30 | 30 |
| 120 | TubizeArtSk B c 300 | 29% | 300 | |
| 2 | Tung Sol Lamp | 11% | 11% | 11% |
| 1 | Un Biscuit A... | 57% | 57% | 57% |
| 1 | Un Biscuit B... | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | Un Eng&Fdry... | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 14 | Unit Gas Imp... | 107 | 106% | 106% |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 41 Un L&P A | 14% | 13% | 14 |
| 1 Un L&P A pf | 94% | 94% | 94% |
| 150 US Finishing pf. | 97% | 97% | 97% |
| 125 US Finish pf. | 85% | 85% | 85% |
| 7 US Gypsum | 99% | 99% | 99% |
| 3 USL Battery | 64% | 64 | 64% |
| 2 Untd Verde Ext | 26% | 26% | 26% |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 17 | Unity Gold Min. | 85 | 70 | 85 |
| 125 | Utah Pow. pf. | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 4 | Unity Shares | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| 2 | Util. Shares Opt. | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 5 | Vacuum Oil | 131 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| 9 | Venezuelan Pet. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | Watson (J. W.) Co | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 2 | Wenden Cop. Min. | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 1 | Wes. Dairy Prod. A | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 |

| STOCKS | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 West Power pr. 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| 7 Whl Sw M deb rts 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| *10 Yukon Gold | 40 40 |

| DOMESTIC BONDS | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| (Sales in \$1000) | | | |
| (Sales in hundreds) | High | Low | 1:00 |
| 1 Am Cyn 58 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 Am Nat Gas 6 1/2 s. | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|------|------|------|
| 1 All Pack 88 | 58 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 17 Alum Crp 58 | 52 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 13 Am&E 68 | 13 | 2014 | 1074 | 1074 |
| 83 AM P&L 68 | 25 | 1063 | 1063 | 1063 |
| 8 Am Seat 68 | 36 | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 |
| 3 Am Thr 68 | 28 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 |
| 5 Anac Corp 68 | 29 | 1013 | 1013 | 1013 |
| 1 Appal Pw 58 | 56 | 984 | 984 | 984 |
| 4 Ark P&L 58 | 56 | 974 | 974 | 974 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 7 ASD Sm A 6 1/2 | 53 | 50 | 50 |
| 70 At Fr&S 88 '49... | 19 | 18 1/2 | 19 |
| 2 Bts Vlv 68 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| 4 Beav Bd Ss '33... | 96 1/2 | 96 | 96 |

BANK BY MAIL

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2 Servet Cor 68 31.100% | 214 | 214 | 214 | July 10.65 | 10.67 | 10.63 | 10.64 | 10.92 |
| 2 Shawsheen 78 31.100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Spots 11.41, down 25. | Tone at close, | | | |
| 4 Shubington 41 8. 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | steady Sales (British) 4000; (Amer- | | | | |
| 7 Shubert Thea 68 42 96% | 96% | 96% | 96% | | | | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|--------------|
| 5 Snider Pack 6s 32.1064 | 106 | 106 | ican)) 3000. |
| 12 Solvay Am's 42.... 983 | 984 | 984 | |
| 3 Sepal 6s 2025.... 1043 | 1043 | 1043 | |
| 4 So Cal Ed 5s..... 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | |
| 14 South Cal Ed 5s 51.1014 | 1014 | 1014 | |
| 1 So Gas 6's 35..... 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 10 S'west G & E's A 57 964 | 964 | 964 | |
| 5 S'west Pw & L 6s..... 1054 | 1054 | 106 | |

CHICAGO BOARD

| | Wheat | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|------|
| | Opening | High | Low | Last |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 18 S. L. Corp 5 3/4 | 100% | 97% | 98% | Dec. | 1.23% | 1.23% | 1.23% | |
| 19 S. L. Corp 5 3/4 | 100% | 97% | 98% | Dec. | 1.27% | 1.30% | 1.29% | |
| 20 S. L. GAC 6 1/8 | 96% | 96% | 96% | May | 1.29% | 1.32% | 1.29 | 1.31% |
| 21 Swift Co 5 1/2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | | |
| 22 S. L. Corp 5 3/4 | 100% | 97% | 98% | Dec. | 1.23% | 1.23% | 1.23% | |
| 23 Transact Oil 7 3/4 | 110% | 110% | 110% | Mar. | 86 1/4 | 87 1/8 | 85 1/2 | 87 1/8 |
| 24 U S Rub 6 4/8 | 100% | 100% | 100% | May | 89 1/8 | 90 | 88 1/2 | 89 1/8 |
| 25 U S Rub 6 1/2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | | |
| 26 U S Rub 6 3/8 | 100% | 100% | 100% | Dec. | 47 1/2 | 47 1/4 | 47 1/4 | 47 1/4 |
| 27 U S Rub 6 3/8 | 100% | 100% | 100% | May | 49 1/4 | 49 1/4 | 48 1/4 | 49 |
| 28 U S Rub 6 3/8 | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | | |
| 29 War Br P 6 1/8 | 90% | 90% | 90% | | | | | |
| 30 West Pao 5 1/8 | 97 1/2% | 99 1/2% | 99 1/2% | Oct. | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | |
| | | | | Dec. | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| FOREIGN BONDS | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Aar Mitec B 7 1/4 | 96 | 97 | 98 | | | | | |
| 3 Aar Mitec B 7 1/4 | 97 | 98 | 99 | | | | | |
| 4 Aar Mitec BK 6 1/8 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | | | | | |
| 5 Batavia P 4 1/8 | 92 1/4 | 94 | 94 | | | | | |
| 6 Berlin 5 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | | | | | |
| 7 Bogota Mitec B 7 1/4 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | | | | | |
| 8 Brazil 6 1/8 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | | | | | |
| 9 Buen A P 7 1/8 | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | | |
| 10 Buen P 7 1/8 | 100% | 100% | 100% | | | | | |
| 11 Dan Con 5 1/8 | 95 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | | | | | |
| 12 Den Gdnm 5 1/8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | |
| 13 Den P 5 1/8 | 95 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | | | | | |
| 14 Deutsche Bk 6 1/8 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | | | | | |
| 15 FirstBorgWlwa 7 1/8 | 91 1/4 | 91 1/4 | 91 1/4 | | | | | |
| 16 FirstBorgWlwa 7 1/8 | 91 1/4 | 91 1/4 | 91 1/4 | | | | | |
| WINNAPPEL WHEAT | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | High | Low | Last | Close |
| Dec. | 1.51% | 1.30% | 1.26% | | | | | |
| Oct. | 1.51% | 1.29 | 1.27 1/2 | | | | | |
| May | 1.32 | 1.29 | 1.31 1/4 | | | | | |
| KANSAS CITY WHEAT | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | High | Low | Last | Close |
| Dec. | 1.21% | 1.18% | 1.20% | | | | | |
| May | 1.25 | 1.23% | 1.25% | | | | | |

| ROCK ISLAND EARNINGS UP | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 58 Hamburg St 6s '46 | 93 1/4 | 93 1/4 | 93 1/2 |
| 1 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/4 | 92 1/2 |
| 17 Jugoslav Mtg Bk 7s '57 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/2 |

Rock Island Lines reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 27 do 68 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 11 Leonhardt 7 1/2 1918 | 118 | 118 |
| 80 Prus FS 6 1/2 s '51 | 97 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 1 Un do 7 1/2 s '46 ww....102% | 102% | 102% |
| 5 Riso Grande 7 s '67 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 10 Do El Serv 7 s '56. 99% | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| 1 Russ 6 1/2 sctfs NC '19 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 5 do 7 s '56 ww.... 92% | 92% | 92% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 Saxon St Mtg 7s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 5 Un Indus 6 1/2% '41 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| 1 do 6 1/2% '46 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 12 Un Sil Wks 6 1/2% '47A | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 37 Serv C&Slov 7s '62 | 88 1/2 | 88 | 88 1/2 | 88 | | | | |
| 26 Stinnes 7s '36 wa. | 92 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | | | | |

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-div. eEx-rights.

1

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29

Markets at a Glance

DIVIDENDS

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Steel Prices Too Low, Say Leaders—Rail Earnings Less—Stocks Decline

Third quarter earnings reports of General Motors and United States Steel were the outstanding items in this week's budget of business news.

Record earnings by the country's largest automobile concern bringing nine months' profits up to \$10.75 a share were particularly satisfying to stockholders as this showing was made in the face of a decline of some 17 per cent in the automobile production of the country for the year to date.

United States Steel's profits were sufficient to cover the quarter's dividend requirements by a comfortable margin, although showing some decline from a year ago. In view of the unsatisfactory conditions in the steel market during the third quarter that severely affected the earnings of most producers, the Steel Corporation's results served to emphasize the remarkable stability of that company's earnings.

That the largest factors in two of the country's leading industries are able to report good earnings when many smaller concerns are losing lines are operating on extremely narrow margins is typical of present highly competitive conditions. It is evident that most of the other steel companies are getting the lion's share of business and profits.

Prices Called Too Low

The Steel Corporation's ability to earn more than the annual \$7 dividend in the first nine months of 1927 is due in part to its wide diversification, and its income from railroad, cement and other lines as well as from investments. Most of the other steel companies that have reported for the third quarter show sharp declines in earnings, due to the fact that steel products are selling at the lowest average price in five years, and demand is sub-normal.

Steel industry reported earnings of 6 cents a share for the third quarter compared with \$1.57 a share in the corresponding period last year. Gulf States Steel, however, reported a net dividend a month ago, showed 9 cents a share; Youngstown Sheet & Tube earned \$1.39 a share, compared with \$1.78 in the third quarter of 1926. Republic Iron & Steel failed to cover dividend requirements.

In commenting on conditions in the steel industry, the president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube said this week: "There is nothing wrong with the steel industry except that prices are selling at the lowest average price in five years, and demand is sub-normal."

The solution of the problem confronting the steel industry lies in the cooperative efforts in distribution and selling to get better prices, according to a statement made this week by the president of the American Iron & Steel Institute. "Destructive competition is unadvised and costly. We should live up to the motto of the late Justice E. H. Gary of 'Live and let live.'"

Automobile Output Drops

Automobile production continues to decline, although there are a few lines in exceptionally good condition. Automobile industry this week pointed out that presidential vetoes are not adverse to the industry, but that the reverse is usually the case. It is expected that buying hesitancy will be overcome by the end of the year.

Business in the week ended Oct. 22 as seen from the data on check payments was better than in either the preceding week or in the corresponding week last year, according to the Department of Commerce. Freight car loadings show an increase over the preceding week in the corresponding week last year, but a decrease recorded in any week this year from a year ago. The value of new building contracts awarded in 27 States in the third quarter of 1927 was lower than in either the preceding week or in the corresponding week last year.

Stocks Set Lower

Stocks continued to fall lower this week. Rallies failed to carry far, and the list was frequently under heavy pressure. Motives were mixed, but agree with the Harvard Economic Service that the present weakness is "intermittent" and that the market does not represent the start of a major decline.

Brokers' loans showed a large decrease in the week ended Oct. 22, dropping \$9,338,000. Money continues easy, with large funds seeking investment. The peak in crop borrowing was reached some weeks ago. This year's bond prices turned strong, and despite the liquidation in the stock market, bond prices are in good demand, as were leading industrial bonds. Foreign exchange rates are strong, with the exception of German bonds, which showed some weakness.

FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH TRADING SLOW

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 29.—Trade in cotton cloth has been very light in the local market this week. Business was confined to small lots of 36-inch goods, twills and marisettes.

Mill operation experienced no let-up because of the slow market. Plant goods are sold ahead from eight to 20 weeks on contracts, with fine goods having contract business from two to three months.

Trading in 36-inch constructions, marisettes and twills has been on the same price basis as a week ago. Some business was done in the market from 12 to 14 cents for the 4-37s, and from 11 to 11 1/4 cents for the 5-70s.

The current quotations on standard print follow: 33 1/2-in., 64x60s, 9c; 35-in., 64x48s, 7c; 37-in., 64x60s, 8c; 39-in., 64x52s, 8 1/2c, and 25-in., 64x48s, 5 1/2c.

PORTO RICAN BOND AWARD

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Syndicate awarded \$2,000,000 of Porto Rican bonds, sold on Oct. 1927 is included by White, Weld & Co. and includes Eastern Bank & Trust Company, Indianapolis, and Co. of Philadelphia, Stein Brothers & Co. of Baltimore, Fletcher Savages & Co. of London, and Crane & Co. of Washington.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Money was 3 1/4 per cent; discount rates—short bills 4 1/4 per cent; three months' bills 4 1/4 per cent; six months' bills 4 1/4 per cent.

By THE A. P. NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; Russia Insurance slump; 27 points.
Bonds: Quiet; week's new issues \$185,000,000.
Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; Dutch guilders touch another new high; Cotton: Higher; spot houses buying; Sugar: Featureless.
CHICAGO
Wheat: Firm; reports from Argentina.
Corn: Quiet; poor looking returns.
Cattle: Steady.
Hogs: Quiet.

Market Averages
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
STOCKS
Saturday 20 Industrials 20 Bonds
Friday 164.15
Saturday 164.15
Combined average 164.15
Week ago 164.15
Year ago 164.15
High, 1927 175.00
Low, 1927 141.25
Total stock 175.00 shares.

BONDS
Saturday Friday
Ten first-grade rails 97.11 97.08
Ten second-grade rails 96.81 96.78
Ten public utilities 97.34 97.31
Ten Industrials 101.67 101.67
Combined average 97.34 97.31
Combined month ago 96.52
Combined year ago 96.52
Total bond sales (par value) \$5,055,000.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—Peninsular & Oriental S. S. Co. declared a final dividend of 5 per cent free of tax on deferred shares.

By THE A. P. NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; Russia Insurance slump; 27 points.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—Peninsular & Oriental S. S. Co. declared a final dividend of 5 per cent free of tax on deferred shares.

Maine Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 cents on the common stock; also the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the preferred stock.
Morse Twist Drill Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 25.
Pure Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15. In the previous quarter an extra of 1 1/2 cents was declared in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 cents. This rate having been in effect since March 1, 1926.
Pure Oil Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15. On the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.
Curtis Publishing Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 25.
Pure Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

RAILWAY EARNINGS
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
1927 1926
Sept. gross \$1,800,000 \$1,361,691
Oct. gross \$1,800,000 \$1,361,691
9 mos. gross \$10,800,000 \$8,168,277
Net op. profit \$1,847,480 \$2,783,277

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS
NEW HAVEN RAILROAD
Sept. gross \$1,549,741 \$1,335,157
Oct. gross \$1,549,741 \$1,335,157
9 mos. gross \$10,534,471 \$8,933,535
Net op. profit \$1,702,490 \$4,038

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Up-town Investment Service
PARK SQUARE DISTRICT
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1357 Beacon Street

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West Medford Stevens St. Medford, N.J.

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National
Bank
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Accounts can be opened by mail

OBrien Russell & Co.
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of Every Description
105 Water Street - Boston
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112 Broad Street - New York
Telephone Rector 1104

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans—renewal rate 3 1/2%
Commercial paper 3 1/2%
Customers' loans 4 1/2%
Collateral loans 4 1/2%
Year money 4 1/2%
Time loans—
Four to six months 4 1/2%
Six to twelve months 4 1/2%
Bar silver in New York 66 1/2c
Bar silver in London 25 1/2d
Bar gold in London 114 1/2s 11 1/4d

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges—Boston New York
Boston \$1,200,000 New York \$1,200,000
Balances—Boston \$1,200,000 New York \$1,200,000
For week ending Oct. 22, 1927
P. R. Bank credit 21,229,488 7,900,000

Acceptance Market
Prime Eligible Banks—
30 days 3 1/2%
60 days 3 1/2%
90 days 3 1/2%
4 months 3 1/2%
5 months 3 1/2%
6 months 3 1/2%
Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general 3 1/2% per annum

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the U. S. and 12 foreign banks in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston 3 1/2%
Chicago 3 1/2%
Cleveland 3 1/2%
Dallas 3 1/2%
Denver 3 1/2%
Detroit 3 1/2%
Houston 3 1/2%
Kansas City 3 1/2%
Los Angeles 3 1/2%
New York 3 1/2%
Philadelphia 3 1/2%
Portland 3 1/2%
San Francisco 3 1/2%
St. Louis 3 1/2%
St. Paul 3 1/2%
Seattle 3 1/2%
Wash. D. C. 3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations are the last previous figures as follows:
Sterling—London 4.84 1/2
Demand 4.84 1/2
3 months 4.84 1/2
6 months 4.84 1/2
12 months 4.84 1/2
France—Paris 165.40
Demand 165.40
3 months 165.40
6 months 165.40
12 months 165.40
Germany—Berlin 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Italy—Rome 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Japan—Tokyo 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Sweden—Stockholm 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Switzerland—Zurich 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Belgium—Brussels 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Netherlands—Amsterdam 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Spain—Barcelona 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Portugal—Lisbon 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Greece—Athens 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Russia—Moscow 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Poland—Warsaw 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Czechoslovakia—Prague 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Austria—Vienna 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Hungary—Budapest 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Rumania—Bucharest 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Yugoslavia—Belgrade 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Slovenia—Ljubljana 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Croatia—Zagreb 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Serbia—Belgrade 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Bosnia—Sarajevo 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Montenegro—Podgorica 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Albania—Tirana 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Greece—Athens 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Turkey—Istanbul 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Persia—Tehran 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Afghanistan—Kabul 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Siam—Bangkok 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Ceylon—Colombo 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Sri Lanka—Colombo 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Malaya—Singapore 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Sumatra—Batavia 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Java—Batavia 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Borneo—Sarawak 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Philippines—Manila 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Siam—Bangkok 100.00
Demand 100.00
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3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
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Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Sumatra—Batavia 100.00
Demand 100.00
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6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Borneo—Sarawak 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00
Philippines—Manila 100.00
Demand 100.00
3 months 100.00
6 months 100.00
12 months 100.00

GRAHAM TRUCKS BIG SALES
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.—Greater business activity throughout the country is indicated by the present record demand for motor trucks shown in the reports of Graham Brothers, the truck division of Dodge Brothers, Inc., or the truck customers' orders. This is the largest two-week period for Graham Brothers since 1924.

MORE ELASTIC BANKING ACT
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A change in the British Banking Act allowing more elasticity and patterned after the Federal Reserve System is bound to come. Lord Rothermere, chairman of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, on his departure on the Olympian.

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Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

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For Quality Silks

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44 YEARS OF SATISFYING SERVICE

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Imported and Domestic Delicatessen Fancy Groceries

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Florida

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Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY

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DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

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Quality Food and Service

Full Chicken Dinners Every Sunday
Specials Every Day—Noon and Evening

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We will deliver all orders.
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Piece Goods—Hosiery Lingerie—McCall Patterns

LUTHER'S CORNER

Everything for the Automobile

Where Magnolia Meets Palmetto
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

H. & M. Service Station

That Good Gulf Gas TIRES and TUBES

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FLAMINGO GROVES

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Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner

Special Sunday Dinner \$1.00
Service given with a smile.

VERNELLA

Luncheonette

Our carefully selected food and attentive service are cordially brought to your attention.

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Florida

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"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"

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Best Prices—Service—Coupons

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Mason Builder Supplies

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Graydon Hotel Wm. Penn Hotel
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Constructive Ways of Peace

POPULAR support by the people of England seems assured to Viscount Cecil at the very beginning of his campaign to emphasize the necessity of progressive disarmament as a guarantee of peace among the nations of the world. The first public meeting called to advance his plan was attended by so many intent upon hearing the speakers, among whom were Mr. Lloyd George, Mrs. Philip Snowden and Alfred Duff Cooper, that it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting. The gathering was nonpartisan, it is explained, and was representative of Liberal, Labor and Conservative sentiment.

The keynote of the meeting seems to have been summarized by Mr. Lloyd George in a resolution which declared that the drastic limitation of armaments is a vital necessity to civilization, and especially to the British Empire. The failure of the recent three-power conference was deplored. Incidentally the opinion was expressed that "international disarmament will never be attained by mere acquiescence in the views of technical experts, but only by a bold policy of arbitration and constructive peace." Speaking previously at the observance of the anniversary of Trafalgar, Lord Cecil said: "Without disarmament—that is, the reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement—there can be no hope of enduring peace in Europe."

It is not professed by the champions of disarmament—or the voluntary limitation of armament—that no way shall be provided by which national rights can be enforced or wrongs rectified. More and more clearly the realization is being gained by the people of every country that by means of arbitration, with assurance to both the weak and the strong that they will be dealt with fairly and justly, the folly of remaining always armed and prepared for even defensive combat has at last been shown.

Since the failure of the recent disarmament conference to reach an agreement there has been a noticeable tendency in both Europe and the United States to consider, at least speculatively, the possible results which might follow the impasse. But to the credit of responsible thinking people everywhere it may be said that, as they regard even the remote prospect of continuing a resort to force in the settlement of any future international disputes, they return hopefully and at once to the contemplation of some plan by which this can be avoided. An emissary of this newer and better way, Mr. H. Wickham Stead, publisher of the Review of Reviews of London, in an address recently delivered in New York, made it convincingly plain that Great Britain would not tolerate a policy of naval rivalry with the United States. He expressed the reassuring view that the failure of the Geneva conference in no way reflected the real British attitude toward America. In apparent agreement with Lord Cecil, he placed the blame for that failure at the door of the British Ministry which, he said, allowed its negotiations to be conducted by an admiralty rather than a diplomatic group.

The trend of thought and sentiment, which seems to be unmistakably indicated by the utterances of representative spokesmen in Europe and America, is toward a convincing realization that the measure of international comity shall no longer be indicated by the number, more or less, of any nation's battleships or cruisers. These implements of warfare, it is realized, do not assure freedom from strife, neither do they aid in preserving and assuring a peace enforced by conflict.

The Citizens of the Future

ARE parents in general seizing in their homes every opportunity to help their children to acquire an international sense of values, to have a lively appreciation of other peoples and races, whether they be in their midst or beyond the border lines of their country? Such is the point of a question put recently to an audience of men and women interested in building for permanent peace by Oliver Dryer, general secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation. The training of the internationally minded man and woman, said Mr. Dryer, begins in the home when they are babies.

The comment might be made that the American home, because of vast immigrant groups of city and countryside, has in this respect a particularly significant service to render the younger generation, if the tourist streams through England and western Europe, the minority entities of the Slav states, the Indians of Central America, the racial medleys of the Orient, and similar situations elsewhere were not simultaneously recalled. Essentially may not this question of international emphasis in the home well be coned by every thoughtful parent the world over, and the younger generation thereby be made far better citizens?

Countless proofs of the spontaneous interest children take in the affairs of children of other nations are on every hand. This capital on the credit side of international understanding and world peace can be made to pay dividends in rows of figures even where the school and neighborhood are not co-operating, if the home is on the alert to make sound investments in right attitude. Furthermore, in those centers where the school is likewise awake, the home has unusual opportunities for its good work. But how subtly is the child's point of view colored by casual comments of those around him! A disparaging remark, thoughtlessly or jokingly passed, concerning the Italian vegetable man, the Jewish neighbors, the Scandinavian workmen crowded into the street cars, may have an unreckoned effect upon this potential international friendliness of children.

That commerce, invention, and their resultant close interweaving of the economic and political fibre of peoples has brought nations together with amazing rapidity is by now a truism. Demanding, as it does, a fundamental change in the adult attitude, it is no great wonder that genuine international thinking is yet for most persons an ideal rather than a present attainment. But certain it is that if the world

is to progress soundly while it trades, travels, invents, and meets to discuss political and social adjustments, nation with nation, the younger generation with its even greater opportunity and responsibility in the years to come, cannot afford to be hampered by time-worn insular, national, and racial prejudices. The future calls for citizens who can see across border lines, and verily the home has a significant part to play in their making.

Testing Time in the Balkans

THE Balkan Peninsula is again the scene of a serious international situation. The Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which at intervals, for more than a third of a century, has disturbed the peace of the Balkans and troubled the diplomats of Europe, is again trying to stir up antagonism between two neighboring and related peoples.

Macedonia constitutes most of that area in southeast Europe which up to fifteen years ago bore the name of European Turkey and was inhabited predominantly by Slavs, Turks and Greeks. The Slavs, more than 1,000,000 in number, were considered by most observers, diplomats, travelers, newspaper men and missionaries, acquainted with that part of the world, to be Bulgarians or at least more nearly related to the Bulgarians than to any other Slav group. Naturally the Bulgarians claimed them. As far as they themselves had a national consciousness it was Bulgarian. The Greeks also claimed them as Slav-speaking Greeks.

Toward the end of the last century there began a keen struggle in Macedonia for liberation from the Turkish yoke and for the arousing of a pronounced Bulgarian consciousness among the Slavs. The teachers in hundreds of Bulgaro-Macedonian schools and the priests in hundreds of churches with a Slav liturgy and the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization were the leaders in this struggle. The measures employed were revolutionary in the most literal sense. Against the Slav teachers, priests and revolutionists fought Greek teachers, priests and revolutionists often in collaboration with the Turkish administration. The Serbians entered the arena late and did not carry on so vehement and extensive a propaganda.

After the Balkan wars and the World War, Macedonia was divided among the Bulgarians, Serbians and Greeks, the Bulgarians getting the least and the Serbians the most. As a result of this partition the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization continued its activity in order to "free" the Macedonians from the Serbians as it had once fought to free them from the Turks. The organization claims that it is made up of the Macedonians living in South Serbia, who, it alleges, are displeased with the "intolerable" Yugoslav régime and who are determined to acquire liberty at all costs. The Serbs declare that the people in Serbian Macedonia are not Bulgarians, that their language is nearer to that of Serbia than to Bulgarian, that they are not displeased with the Serbian Government, that they are entirely loyal to Yugoslavia and have no desire to be "freed," that the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization exists only in Bulgaria finding no support among the people in Serbian Macedonia, that it has got control of the Bulgarian Government, and that it is directed and financed by Italy to further the interests of that state. So the Belgrade Government has repeatedly demanded that the Sofia Government take drastic measures and put an end to the activities of the Revolutionary Organization, which it claims is harbored by Bulgaria to stir up trouble in Serbia. At the very least, Belgrade demands that Bulgaria prevent the revolutionists from crossing the border into Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria answers that her army has been so reduced by the Peace Treaty that she cannot keep conspirators from crossing her borders in wild mountainous areas and adds that Yugoslavia with her large army ought to be able to guard her own boundaries and keep peace within her own territory.

These diplomatic discussions have been going on for a long time, but now after a series of flagrant acts of terror public opinion in Serbia is much aroused, and demands that efficacious measures be taken. The Bulgarian Government, realizing the gravity of the situation, has promised to do everything possible, but it is faced by an extremely difficult problem, because the Macedonians in Bulgaria are exceedingly bold and energetic, are well organized, ready for any sacrifice and convinced of the sacredness of their cause. Since they are refugees they all have personal grievances and aspirations, and because of their frugality, energy and determination they exercise a great influence in Bulgaria. They will not tamely submit to restrictions and cannot be easily repressed. The following months will be a testing time for Bulgarian statesmanship and European diplomacy. Fortunately the government at Belgrade is neither precipitous nor bellicose.

Museum Lecture Tours

VISITING a museum used to be, to many people, rather a dull affair. Nowadays, however, it is more likely to be an interesting adventure. The free lecture tours which take place daily in some museums and picture galleries have revolutionized the attendance at these places. They demonstrate to the public that seemingly "dry-as-dust" exhibits are full of historical and practical interest, and that museums are really palaces of wonder instead of institutions of boredom.

It is extraordinary how elucidating a few words of explanation can be. For example, an early English chair, which one had hitherto regarded as merely typical of a certain period, is endowed with fresh interest, and visions of the past are conjured up when one learns that its design was influenced by the trend of milady's fashion, and that the reason for the undue width of the seat was comfortably to accommodate her farthingale. A prehistoric treasure becomes far more than a rusty piece of metal when one hears that it was the seal of an ancient Chaldean and the forerunner of the modern visiting card.

What makes these lecture tours so delightful is that one need not be a student to appreciate

them. An ultraclever person might feel appalled at the idea of listening to a discourse on special paleontological and stratigraphical collections, but even the tyro would find them comparatively simple; and his general, if not his particular, knowledge would be considerably increased.

What unexplored realms of general knowledge are opened up by these lectures, and in one short hour how much may be gained by the exposition of treasures of learning and art, accumulated along the centuries and reduced to simplicity by experts. A talk on metaphysical poets or Elizabethan seamen, with paintings of historical rather than artistic interest to illustrate them; a lecture on the Pre-Raphaelites or symbolism in design, initiation into the arts and customs of ancient Egypt, the origins of European architecture, the marvels of natural science or of zoology, geology, or botany, are only a few of the many fields of knowledge which these museum and gallery lecture tours cover. They open up new worlds to the listener, and are of inestimable value in enabling one and all to view museum and picture gallery exhibits less superficially and more intelligently than might otherwise be the case.

A New Field for Art

THE artistry with which American architects have designed gasoline filling stations, garages, and even water towers, might well be extended into another field—that of the huge tanks of companies selling illuminating and fuel gas.

These barren cylinders rising to a height that obtrudes them on the horizon with complete violation of scenic harmony, often constitute a veritable blot on the American landscape.

There have been notable examples of the conversion of tanks and standpipes of water companies into handsome monuments by surrounding them with concrete walls, adorned with pleasing columns, cornices and cap stones. Some have been provided with inside stairways leading to observation platforms, whereby they have become of interest to thousands. While gas tanks could not, perhaps, be turned into observation towers, there certainly is great need that cities and towns demand that such tanks, especially when located anywhere near commercial or residential areas, conform to some degree of architectural suitability.

Russian Music's Debt to America

MODERN Russian music, which was introduced to western Europe by means of the dance, has an indirect American debt to account for, from evidence of a ballet production lately put on in New York. Igor Stravinsky, whose works, written to choreographic action, have done more for the Russian cause, perhaps, than any other composer's, is found to owe something substantial to an artist of the United States. For though the staging of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" can be shown by proof of artistic records to have depended on the skill of the Russian balletmaster, Michel Fokine, it can also be shown from its dramatic method to have depended on the inventive talent of Isadora Duncan.

"Petrouchka" has become, indeed, an orchestral score. It has lost, in large measure, its connection with the stage. It possesses the dignity of a symphonic poem. But its theatrical origin may be no more lost sight of than can that of the Wagnerian opera preludes. Concert music, it is nevertheless ballet music, and as such it borrows a certain rhythmic impulse from the Duncan dance. When the men and women assisting Mr. Fokine were Russians, as in Paris in 1911, the effect was one thing; when they are Americans, as in New York in 1927, it is another. The Duncan influence, slight then, is dominant and pre-eminent now. The stage is completely classic in the Duncan meaning. The picture is as Greek as a Pan-Athena procession.

Now if the Duncan idea is of American source, it must have a basis somewhere in American civilization. And when American cultural backgrounds are ever so casually examined, a classic perspective shows up inevitably. Not so long ago, American polite learning was founded and instituted largely on Greek literature and art. The Duncan dance, therefore, may in fairness be regarded as a recrudescence of the Greek idea in America. The recent spectacle devised by Mr. Fokine, by the same token, may have been a bringing back of fancies which American youth formerly entertained when turning the pages of Pickering's Lexicon under the lamp.

Random Ramblings

Cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point are apprehensive lest motorization of the army deprive them of their mascot, the army mule, but at least accounts there was no report from the Naval Academy at Annapolis that anybody would get their goat.

Those individuals who have been claiming that Americans go to Canada to buy liquor will have to start thinking how to answer the statement made by the Essex County Automobile Club of Windsor that only 1 per cent of them buy alcoholic drinks.

With Americans investing more than \$1,000,000,000 a year in European securities, it is apparent that Washington's warning against foreign entanglements is not interpreted today as applying to foreign bonds.

A Chicago school for boys plans a sharp cut in the expense of building a cottage by collecting and selling discarded razor blades.

A fashion note says that fur coats will be worn shorter this year. Many, however, will be worn a little longer.

Just as the horseshoe becomes scarce because the automobile is displacing the horse, "Barnyard Golf" springs into great popularity. O shoe!

The time seems fast approaching when even the largest cities may be correctly termed "one horse" towns.

Next time you run out of gas just be glad you are not an aviator.

Japan's Fontainebleau

GOING in late April from Kyoto to Nara one passes through a country of unsurpassed beauty. At this season Japan proves worthy of the title, "The Fairy-land Kingdom." The famous ode of Matsuo states: "Should a stranger ask what is the most truly representative of Japan, to him I should show the wild cherry blossoms glinting in the morning sun." To be in the Island Kingdom in April is a rare privilege; and to get to visit Nara in the flower season, is an experience long to be remembered.

The dark bamboo thickets along the railroad stirred in the warm breeze. Their smooth, green trunks rose straight and high, forming an overhead of delicate leaves. Only small patches of light pierced through to the shaded forest ground. Fertile fields covered the sloping hills, their uniform, green bushes shut away from the sun for the hot season, under a framework of poles and thin matting. Other fields were green with thriving wheat, yellow with blossoming rape, or pink with the low, flowering yew.

Thatched-roof villages were surrounded with luxuriant shrubs. The camellia made high hedges. Their huge, red flowers were set in masses of glossy leaves. Carefully trimmed azaleas showed their lavender bloom. A few late cherries in blossom, dwarf peas, and climbing grapes surrounded these frame cottages. Buffalo and oxen were busy plowing the damp, brown rice fields. The high hills that protected these valley hamlets were thickly matted with ferns, azaleas and vines, that hung among the pine and maple woods.

The spring morning brought a parade of color to the village stations. New wooden "gaiters" sounded "clack-clack" on the walks, and a bevy of paroquets went by—thin, silk circles of pink, ruby, white, lavender and gold, retreating like a flock of butterflies.

Nara, the old eighth-century capital, is the Fontainebleau of Japan. A long ascending road leads from the village through acres of green park, under redwood "torii," and ancient trees, to the shrine-covered hills. The wide gravel paths were full of visiting school children in their black uniforms. The bright robe and "obis" of Japan's women gave a touch of medieval romance to the old park grounds. Wistaria, white and purple, hung to the gaunt Cryptomeria and elm.

The huge camellia flowers hung like red ornaments among the thick woods. Cherries, shedding their petals, spread a confetti of sweet blossoms on the stone way. Tame deer poked their heads from behind stone lanterns; or stood on the great steps to beg for cakes. At the end of the stone stairway, in the shade of red maples and Japanese roses, the path led to "Yado-rigi," the Love Tree.

The streams of clear water sped through the narrow stone channels of the courtyard. Clusters of wistaria weighed down the bamboo frames that projected from the temple eaves. The encircling cloisters were thickly hung with rusty iron lanterns. Above the quiet court were the high hills, luxuriant with pine, maple, and towering Cryptomeria.

Sitting below the shade of the temple balustrade I watched the Love Tree and the court of "Sui-kai-no-ma." Grafted to the sturdy trunk of the tree were camellia, cherry, plum, and half a dozen flowering shrubs. The strange heterogeneous branches were covered with the names of lovers. The trunk and every twig were white with these tiny paper declarations, each one a vow of faithful devotion.

A deer peered down from the upper terrace, rubbing his nose on the balustrade. A temple alms collector, with a long bamboo basket over his head, and a gold and green brocade wrapped about him, stood silently by the red "torii." The "clack-clack" of shoes sounded on the steps outside. The bronze lion facing the archway shot from his cold jaws a fine stream of water, which fell into the pool below his feet with a musical "plash-plash-plash."

The easy breeze stirred the vows of a thousand lovers and awayed the crimson, white and lavender flowers of the bent, old tree. Through passing centuries a vast multitude have come to wander among the glories of Nara, to catch sight of "Yado-rigi," the Love Tree, and to meditate in the court of "Sui-kai-no-ma" on the unchanging glory of human love.

R. M. B.

From Desert to Cornfield

THE country round Lyallpur in the Punjab presents a wonderful sight. The fields are neatly cut up into squares, and carefully partitioned off, so that the most may be made of the precious water which the skill of the Indian irrigation engineers has made available for the thirsty fields. The crops grown are the most valuable for which the area is suited, wheat, cotton and the golden-flowered oilseeds, and the proximity of the great College of Agriculture with its farm attached insures that the species are the best of their kind and produce the greatest output.

The railway station of Lyallpur is said to be the second largest exporter of wheat in the world, and from it pours away, apparently unceasingly, trainloads of surplus produce to other parts of India and to the rapidly growing port of Karachi.

To realize what Lyallpur, Sargodha and Montgomery once were, one must think of the country to be commanded by the Sutlej Valley system now under construction. Water has begun to flow in the canals taking off from the Suleimanke weir, and gradually by four weirs and twelve canals, deserts the size of Wales in the Punjab, Bikanir and Bahawalpur States will become something like what Lyallpur now is.

In the Bahawalpur State a railway line runs down the margin of the desert close to the riverbank of the Sutlej. One or two fortunate stations have sweet wells of their own; others have water pumped to the tanks from supplies some two or three miles away; but the staff of many wayside halts get their drinks from iron tanks brought down the line from more favored spots.

From this line for forty miles southward not a drop of sweet water can be obtained. Away in the distance lies the Hakra, the dry bed of some old river which has long ago lost its supply. Fortunately there is a flow of sweet water underground, and by the rare and deep wells to this supply are placed a number of old forts, built to protect the graziers from Rajputana raiders.

Some of the forts have been in existence for over 400 years. Others date back 200 years, when the Daudpotras (Sons of David) of Bahawalpur first won the country from Jaisalmer. The Hakra bed must have been less desolate in the past for it is by that route that in the first half of the nineteenth century Elphinstone went as Envoy to Afghanistan and Shah Shuja came to take refuge in India.

Between the Sutlej and the Hakra there is no water to drink. The rainfall averages only five inches a year, and in very good seasons small quantities may be caught in shallow tanks, but this is negligible. Cattle and sheep can graze within a certain distance of a well on the two margins of the desert, and camels can penetrate still farther into the waste, they surviving without water for some days and their attendants getting their drink from the camel's milk.

Here and there is a bitter well, with water soaked in sulphate of soda and smelling of sulphurated hydrogen which suffices for animal and man who have lived in the desert from childhood; but no Indian, accustomed to the water of the riverbank, can drink from such wells. Wild birds and beasts are rare. Kevine deer can endure without water for a long time, but the foxes do not penetrate into the most arid parts.

The Houbara bustard, sandgrouse, and occasionally the Great Indian bustard, four feet high, may be seen, if there has been rain to make the grasses grow. Desert larks, wheatears, longtailed tits, and shrikes appear here and there in the course of a long camel ride. The scenery for the forty miles contains not a single tree, not even the stunted acacias which can grow in barren soil if their long tap roots can find water within forty feet or so. There is a long succession of sandhills and saltbushes broken by stretches of hard ground over which the wind keeps the dust in constant movement.

With all this we know from past experience that the canals will bring down water which will fertilize the soil and percolating downward will enable, later on, sweet wells to be sunk. There will be hardships to be endured by the early colonists, but before long the wilderness will be covered with crops, and the wharves of Karachi will have more and more abundance of produce to export.

A. O. B.

Mirror of World-Wide Opinion

Names or Numbers?

FROM the Council of Cleopatra there came a decree that henceforth no house within its bounds should have a name, and those householders who now enjoy the luxury must efface it and in its place put a vulgar, bald number, and if any still cling to a name, if any still went unnumbered, it would be forty shillings and still went unnumbered, it would be North like fire on split costs. The news ran through the North like fire on split costs. It was everywhere felt that what the Councilors of Cleopatra do today any corporation may do tomorrow, and no man's house is safe. Is not an Englishman's house his castle? they are asking, and cannot a man do what he will with his own? and what is more precious to a man than his dignity? It is very well for councils to lay down how a house shall be built and decide how much a man shall pay the town for living in it. But what is it to councilors whether the proud householder calls it Eden or number 13? He knows best. If a man has any rights left in this democratic age he has a right to call his house what best expresses his life or his hopes.

—London Daily Telegraph.

Typographical Potpourri

ALL the world's a page. And all the men and women on it merely characters. They have their commas and their periods, and some in their time cut many dashes.

First comes the letter I. Strutting and puffing with his own importance, he sounds his own alarm.

Then comes the E that marks the birth of ease and the end of crime, and, strange saw, lies at the beginning of the end.

Next strays along the U that stands at the head of union strength, and ushers in all those unhonored and unused.

And G, with grouch extended, creeps unwillingly to school and ends all striving.

While these move on—a strange procession—the line of type is full of queries and the colon, that fails to dam it, gives away until the fuller period comes; and this is succeeded in its turn by some strange capital.

A motley crowd! The exclamation bold, and interjection sharp, while, in between, the mild parenthesis, with no excuse for being, softly and gently interposes; and just to show the outside world, a star sheds its rays down upon some tiresome note that grovels at the bottom.

Who knows but when the great revision comes 'twill be all piled and justified no more; or else so full of error, laid on the heaped-up coals, and melted to a dross!—Contact.

Brighter Bathrooms

FASHION, which threatens textile industries with one hand, sometimes encourages them with the other. At the dinner of the British Chambers of Commerce in Liverpool a wool broker has just been rejoicing in the fact that, though his trade has lost much by the vogue for shorter skirts, something has been regained by the increasing width of "plus fours."

And if wool wins a little here and there, cotton is also not without its consolations. We are now told that there is a growing demand for gayly colored towels and bath robes, in the first place a taste which has been indulged on the Lido and in the south of France, but is now introduced into this country by the returned holiday makers.

The British bathroom is to blossom like a rose and in defiance of the British weather which beats bitterly upon the window. Indeed, there is no place where gayety might more reasonably take root and flourish, for with plenty of warm water and towels which recall the yellow sands or blue Mediterranean, there if anywhere it should be possible to recapture something of the lost summer.

The "priestlike task of pure ablution" will become an

affair of greater ceremony than ever when the lullabies advance toward the rice in a coat of many colors and rubs himself down with something which resembles a slice from the thick end of a rainbow. Song, by long tradition an exercise inseparable from many bathrooms, should then burst forth with almost incredible vigor; when those who have joined what is to the rest of the household—"that choir invisible"—have also surrounded themselves with the loudest possible chorus of colors the incentive to song should be irresistible. Gayety is induced, cleanliness—which is next to godliness—is encouraged, and the cotton trade benefits. What more could be expected from any conceivable turn in the wheel of fashion?—Manchester Guardian.

Wanted: A Deader Ball

THE bullet-like balls eat up the yards. Either courses I will have to sprawl over the greater part of a township to give the sluggers room for full-sized shots, or the ball must be modified to suit present links architecture. . . . The ball wanted is one of moderate weight and resiliency that will reward the versatile shot maker in proportion to his art. Limitation of the driving power of the ball will not standardize play, but will rather diversify it and bring back some of the finer shadings of golf.—New York Herald Tribune.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editors do not assume any responsibility for the return of letters, and no correspondence is published without the name of the contributor.

How About a Constitutional Party?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Next year the question of obedience or disobedience to the fundamental law of the land, namely, the Constitution of the United States, will be forcibly before the people.

Should neither of the two dominant parties be willing to shoulder its obvious duty, to stand firm for the Constitution and the expressed will of the people under that great document, it would seem that another party, pledged to law enforcement, should be placed in the field. To some the present moment does not seem too early to make plans to this end.

Having this view in thought, it might be well that such a party should not go to the polls under a name which would convey simply a negative thought, such as Prohibition Party, but that it should be called by some name which would indicate its positive character, such as Constitutional Party, the main plank in its platform to be, "The Constitution as it stands."

Constitutional clubs should be formed as soon as possible, and their delegates would be pledged to support our Constitution by the selection of pledged candidates for all public offices.

In no other way, as far as one can now envisage the situation, can the Eighteenth Amendment, together with the federal law to enable its enforcement, be assured of official support.

E. R. C.

Now, Here's a Pretty Good Rhyme

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Algebra provides the following rhyme for "month," probably the only one in actual current English:

A Cambridge student, month by month,
Solved binomials to the (x+1)th.

Boston, Mass.

E. F. BARRY.